RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO 65 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1926 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
20 Mar.	RAZMAK o ..	..	10,602
27 „	RANCHI ..	..	16,550
31 „	CHINA† ..	..	7,952
3 April	NALDERAx ..	..	15,993
10 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	..	11,430
17 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,919
24 „	RANPURA ..	..	16,585
1 May	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
8 „	RAJPUTANA ..	..	16,109
15 „	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,080
22 „	RAWALPINDI ..	..	16,100
29 „	DELTA ..	MOOLTAN ..	20,847
5 June	CHINA ..	..	7,952
12 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
19 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	..	11,430
26 „	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
3rd July	MOREA ..	..	10,918
10 „	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
17 „	RAJPUTANA ..	..	16,500
24 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA ..	15,993
31st „	RAWALPINDI ..	..	16,619
7 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	RANPURA* ..	16,585
14 „	CHINA ..	..	7,952
21st „	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
28 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	..	11,430

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
o Terminates voyage at Marseilles. Passengers for London by sea transfer at Marseilles to the "Mantua."
† s.s. China 31st March. Extra steamer at reduced rates:—

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June 1926 and arriving in Bombay 24th September 1926, both dates inclusive. The rates are as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions. ... £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
25th Mar.	DOMALA ..	8,441
8th April	MARGHA ..	8,278
29th April	DUMANA ..	8,427
3rd June	GHARINDA* ..	5,306
17th „	HATIMURA* ..	7,784
1st July	MANORA ..	7,888
22nd „	MERKARA ..	8,785
12th August	MANELA ..	8,363
2nd Sept.	DUMANA ..	8441

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey Passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
23rd Mar.	MIRZAPORE* ..	China & Japan.
1st Apl.	MOOLTAN ..	Colombo and Australia
9th „	NAGPORE* ..	China & Japan.
2nd June	DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA ..	Straits, China & Japan. For Australia.

*Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1926		
17th Mar.	BARODA ..	Busreh via Karachi, and P Gulf Ports.
17th „	KARAGOLA ..	East & S. Africa.
19th „	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
20th „	CHAKLA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports.
22nd „	VITA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Tokushima Maru	S. Kuba ..	5976	8 March	21 Mar.
*Wakasa Maru ..	K. Teramoto	6070	12 „	25 „
xPenang Maru ..	K. Torii	5214	24 „	28 „
Genoa Maru ..	M. Shigy	6785	25 „	8 April
*Sado Maru ..	T. Sonoyama	5898	29 Mar.	11 Apr
xBengal Maru ..	M. Araki	5396	11 April	15
Toyooka Maru ..	J. Tsuji	7098	15 „	28 „
T'amba Maru ..	', Fujisawa	5845	28 „	12 May

* Passenger Steamer
x Proceeds to Kracbi,

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	200	140	100
Hongkong ..	475	320	215	145
Shanghai ..	530	354	240	160
Kobe ..	600	400	255	176

For particulars please apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, (2nd Floor).
226, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams: "YUSEN."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

32 Pillars of Strength

to prop up your decaying body

for RUPEE ONE only.

They are the world-renowned

Atank Nigrah Pills.

Particulars from

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY

JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)

Bombay Office: Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

EYE TROUBLES

of any kind—Iritis, Stye. Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract, Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Trial Solicited, Dram Rs 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4 0 Ask free particulars to:—

NEW FORMULA Co., B. and C. OFFICE
Kandi Bengal, India.
Tel. "Ulcer," Kandi.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gackwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund ..... Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.

BRANCHES.

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mesbana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patas, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol and Kadi.

DIRECTORS.

Lalubhai Samaldas, Esq., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B., (Chief Justice, Bhavnagar).
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.)
Anant Narayan Datar Esq., B.A., LL.B., A.M., (Colmb) Sar Subha Baroda State).
Rao Saheb Harilal Desaibhai Desai (High Court Pleader, Ahmedabad).
Major R. S. Parab (Khangi Karbhari, Baroda State).
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,60,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent, per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895

Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Capital Paid upto 30.6.25 30,80,305
Reserve Fund 25,60,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE

Abohar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Allahabad	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amritsar		Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Amballa City	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Amballa Cant.	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Karachi	Quetta
Calcutta	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Lahore City	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Jhang (Maghiana).	Sialkot City.
Ferozepore	Lyllapur	Simla
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Gojra	Meerut City	
Hafizabad		

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

R. J. KHANNA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 78,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent. per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital 100,000,000
Reserve Fund 86,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seattle
Buenos Aires	London	San Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angelos	Samarang
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD

(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON E. C.
BRANCHES.

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,900,000
Reserved Fund ..... £ 300,000
Reserved Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Legh Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman,
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

I. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR CO.,
BOMBAY.

NATIONAL

INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR

New Business 1923 — Rs. 59,04,000.
„ „ 1924 — Rs. 62,93,500.
„ „ 1925 — Rs. **67,25,500.**

LATEST SCHEME OF ASSURANCE AT LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

IDEAL GUARANTEED OPTION POLICY (Triple Benefit).

Please send for particulars to:—

BRANCH SECRETARY of the Company,
ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

According to the Government Blue Book, THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL

The Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Ltd

Established 1891.

Insurance Funds over .. .. Rs. 3,25,000
Claims Paid Exceed .. .. Rs. 4,25,000
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustees of the Reserved Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000 LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere. For particulars apply to:—

Messrs. ADHIKARI DEENDOYAL & Co., Opposite Telegraph Office, Residency Road, Hyderabad, (DECCAN.)
Messrs. TANDAN BROTHERS CHIEF AGENTS for U. P. 32, Latouche Road, LUCKNOW.

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L., Secretary
285/10, Bowbazar, Street. CALCUTTA.
S. R. DONGRE & Co., Sitabaldi. Nagpur
Chief Agents For C. P. & Berar.

ARE YOU INTERESTED?

IN

Provision for Old Age or Against Premature Death

THE ONLY WAY

A LIFE POLICY

WITH

The Great Eastern Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

Incorporated in S. S.

50-52, Church Gate Street, : : : : BOMBAY.

FUNDS INVESTED IN INDIA.

AGENTS WANTED.

WESTERN INDIA LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Head Office:—SATARA CITY.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Head Office: "JEHANGIR WADIA" Building,
Near Central Bank of India, Ltd.,
Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.

Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Telephone No. 1220.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years' increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

When you spend so much for YOUR CLOTHES why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—AGENT on Commission in every City. Apply for terms. CALCUTTA HORN MFG. CO., Bombay 4.
A 26275

WANTED—SELLING AGENTS everywhere to sell our pure Asafoetida Apply for terms to the NATIONAL TRADING COY., Ludhiana.
A R2843

WANTED—GRADUATE to work as Correspondence Clerk and General Assistant. Apply stating minimum pay required with copies of testimonials. Box No. 1299, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2881

WANTED—Competent CORRESPONDENT TYPIST, one having experience of Engineering line preferred. Apply to Messrs. DESAI AND BHUTA, Engineers, Hamam Street.
A R2834

WANTED for an Anglo-Gujarati School in Sukkur, a GUJARATI knowing experienced Under-Graduate or Matric Lady Teacher (retired preferred). Apply with terms Box No. 1293, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2879

AGENTS and DEALERS WANTED for our most attractive Metal Toys, painted in beautiful colours. Sample outfit, containing about 250 toys for Rs. 30 (freight paid). THE INDUSTRIAL WORKS, Somerset Street—Comp KARACHI.
A R2862

WANTED—ACCOUNTANTS, DOCTORS, OVERSEERS, ENGINEERS, STENOGRAPHERS, TRAINED TEACHERS, TYPISTS, NURSES, and other high salaried Staff. Agency conducted by influential public man, who held high positions. Brotherly treatment. Stamp. CONTINENTAL SERVICE SECURING AGENCY, Delhi, SHAHDRA.
A R2875

HOUSES FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—The First and second floors of a well furnished Bungalow No. 58-59-60 on the Sea face near the Mahalaxmi Temple suitable for a big family. Write or see MANAGER, Dawoodji Mandir, Bhuleshwar.
C 26248

TO LET.—Best opportunity for small Offices. Second, third, and fourth floors, open from all sides with every convenience in Motabhoy Building, on corner of Forbes Street, opposite "Chronicle" office, Fort. Apply within.
C 26177C

TO LET.—Two large new GODOWNS 777 and 925 square feet, fully ventilated and entirely fire proof with sliding iron doors, full height, rent moderate, in Mistry Building, Reay Road, Mazgaon, near Dock Yard Station. Enquire with Pathan.
C 26177A

TO LET.—For residence two and three rooms blocks or separate rooms with every convenience, rent Rs. 20, 22 and 24, in Mistry Building, Reay Road, Mazgaon, near Dock Yard Station. Enquire with Pathan.
C 26177B

MATRIMONIAL.

A JAIN UNDERGRADUATE of 26, wishes to marry an accomplished Mahomedan or Hindu lady. Young educated widows also may apply Box No. 1291, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R2872

YOUNG well educated and well connected European, wishes to marry young beautiful educated musical Anglo-Indian girl. Correspondence confidential and enclose latest photograph (essential). Write Box No. 1295, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R2882

PROFESSION.

POCKET Astrologer answers all questions wonderfully. Price one rupee:—Prof. CARI, DHENKANAL, Orissa.
P R2841

FOR EVERYTHING ASTROLOGICAL consult "ASTROLOGY." Send Nine Annas stamps per Registered Post. No V.P.P. DAYALDAS, Secretary, L. G. Khilvani Library, Bhiria (Sind).
P R2866

MEDICATED BATHS and VENEREAL INSTITUTE—Hot vapour and Russian Turkish Baths and scientific Massage for Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica and various other diseases, also 606 injections. Please visit the above Institute, 267, Hornby Road Gazdar House.
P R2820

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Second-hand CLOTH FOLDING MACHINE, with sixty inches or more in good working condition. Apply KOHINOOR GLAZING WORKS, 167, Main Road, Dadar, Bombay.
N R2878

TYPEWRITERS.—New Fox Standard Typewriters, Rs. 290 only. Original price Rs. 450. Few left. Unique opportunity to secure a high grade standard typewriter at this low price. Corona Four (Four bank keyboard) Rs. 225. Corona improved model Rs. 195. Factory Rebuilt Remingtons 10 and 11 and Oliver No. 9 at exceptionally low prices. Secondhand Typewriters from Rs. 80 and upwards. Typewriter supplies. Repairs to all makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay. Estd. 1908.
W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—New Yost No. 20, Foolscap or Brief Size Rs. 200; Oliver 3, Rs. 60, Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75. Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200, Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Gujarati Rem 120, Mahrati 125, Visible, Rs. 190; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125. Rem. Portable, Rs. 145 Corona, Improved, New, 195. Corona Four Rs. 225; NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 21923.
N

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

LOOK HERE:—Renowned ILKAL SARRIES, colour guaranteed. Particulars in catalogue. SHRI MAHALUXMI SILK SARRI MANUFACTORY, ILKAL, Distt. Bijapur, M. S. M. Rly.
T R1585

WHEN furnishing consult V. G. MAHARAJ, the only Indian carpet manufacturer in Bombay for Carpets Durries Coir mats, (Glenrosa), Mereweather Road, facing Taj Mahal's Garden.
T R2757

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—MACHINERY.—Lathes 10in by 10 feet, 16in. by 16 feet, 9in. by 8½ feet; 5/8in. Punching and Shearing; 1½ No. Disintrigater; Stones Polishing Machine; 4in. and 3in. Suction Cameron Donkey Pumps, 10, 15, 20 B.H.P. Crossley Crude Engines, all second-hand as new overhauled. Prices moderate. M. H. DINSHAW & CO., Apollo Street, Bombay. Inquiries solicited for any kind of new and second-hand machinery.
K

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Wedows St. Fort Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORT-HAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. Established 1898. The most oldest and successful Institution of nearly 28 years. Recognised by the Director of public instruction. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Bonafied Press and other opinions. Shorthand, Typewriting, special Shorthand Speed Classes, Book-Keeping and Accountancy, and all other Commercial Subjects—Tuition imparted by long experienced, certified and efficient Teachers. Excellent Results every year. Special arrngement for ladies. —Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand and Typewriting, join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, Opp. Thakkar Bros., Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. Managing Proprietor R. B. Rele, B.A., LL.B., late Manager and Instructor of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution. Concession to the poor and the unemployed.
M

ART as taught in Italian Academics, is also taught in Bombay. Join the Academical and Scientific Training College of Fine Arts, Thakurdwar. Attendance—any 2 hours daily between 7 a.m. and 9 p.m. Low fees.
P R2466

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8 0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SALE OF SCRAP.

THE UNDERSIGNED will receive sealed tenders on the Railway's authorized forms (price of form one rupee per copy) at his Office upto 12 hours on 31st March, 1926, for the purchase of the following scrap:—

	At Bina.	At Jhansi
Cast Iron scrap,	10 Tons,	50 Tons,
Wrought iron scrap,	13 Tons,	2 Tons.
Steel scrap	100 Tons,	2 Tons,

2. No tender will be considered unless accompanied by a cash payment equal to 10 per cent. of the amount of tender.

3. The tenders must be addressed to the undersigned in person and endorsed on the cover "Tender for the purchase of scrap."

4. All charges for lodding and unloading and freight are to be borne by the purchasers.

5 For further particulars and tender forms apply to

D. W. KENNEDY,
Divisional Engineer,
G. I. P. Railway, Jhansi.

Dated, Jhansi,
the 11th March, 1926.
26265

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per S.S. "VANCOUVER MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 15th instant from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge and for cargo in tars within three days after discharge. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Erieson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained. A good portion of cargo transhipped from s.s. "Altai Maru" (Under General Average) has arrived by this steamer and consignees thereof are requested to expedite their General Average business without which no delivery orders will be granted.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
Agents s.s. "Vancouver Maru."

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

LOST OR MISLAID.

SHARE CERTIFICATES in respect of Twenty shares Nos. 1097118/1097137 in The Tata Industrial Bank, Limited, (in voluntary liquidation), standing in the name of Kantilall B. Parekh, are LOST, MISLAID or Accidentally DESTROYED. Any claim in respect of the above shares should be notified within one week at the Registered Office of the Company at Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, otherwise duplicate share certificates will be issued to the abovenamed owner.

Dated, 16th March, 1926.
R2880

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Professor of English Literature at the Bahauddin College, Junagadh. Applicants must have taken First Class Honours in English at the B.A., Examination and passed the M.A., also with distinction in English and a classical language Starting pay from Rs. 200 to 250 per mensem, according to academic qualifications and teaching experience, rising to a maximum of Rs. 300 p.m. by annual increment of Rs. 25 on confirmation after a year's probation. The post is permanent and pensionable and the engagement terminable only after three months' notice on either side. Applications should be addressed first instance, to the PRINCIPAL, Bahauddin College, and reach Junagadh on before the 20th of March, 1926.

SHEIKH MAHAMAD,
Dewan,
Junagadh State.

Dewan's Office,
Junagadh, 7th March, 1926.
26242

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 367 of 1926.

LAXMIDAS AND CO., a firm, carrying on business at Jumma Musjid, without the Fort of Bombay, on behalf of themselves and all other creditors of Mirza Mahomedally Shustari, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant. ..... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

Widow of Mirza Mahomedally Shustari, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Dongri, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

To,

The Creditors of Mirza Mahomedally Shustari (deceased).

Sirs,

PURSUANT to Order made by the Honourable Mr. Justice Mirza on the 19th day of February, 1926, Notice is hereby given under Order I, Rule 8, of the Code of Civil Procedure that the plaintiffs abovenamed have on the 10th day of February, 1926, instituted this suit in this Honourable Court on behalf of themselves and all other the creditors of Mirza Mahomedally Shustari deceased against the defendant abovenamed praying that:—

(1) the estate of the said deceased be administered by and under the directions of this Honourable Court,

(2) that for the aforesaid purposes all necessary orders be passed, accounts taken and directions given,

(3) that pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit, a Receiver may be appointed of the estate of the deceased with necessary powers to take charge of and recover and realize the same as well as to take charge of books of account, papers, vouchers, etc., belonging to the deceased,

(4) that pending the hearing and final disposal of the suit the defendant may be restrained by an order and injunction of this Honourable Court from dealing with or disposing of the estate of the deceased,

(5) that the costs of the plaintiffs may be provided for, and

(6) that the plaintiffs may have such further or other relief as the nature and circumstances of the case may require.

And take further notice that the hearing of the above suit has been fixed for the 6th day of April, 1926.

Dated this 27th day of February, 1926.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Prothonotary.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 27th day of February, 1926.

Messrs. JAGMOHANDAS GORDHANDAS AND FOZDAR,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C26276

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3686 of 1924

VELJI SHIVJI and Another ... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

THE EASTERN DYEING BLEACHING AND HOSIERY CO., LTD. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 6th day of July, 1925, the following moveable and immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House, on MONDAY, the 22nd day of March, 1926, at the hour of 5 o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.)

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages tenements or dwelling house and factory standing thereon situate, lying and being at Chimbur Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana in the Registration Sub-District of Kurla and bearing Pot and Survey Nos. as follows:—

Pot No.	Survey No.	Entry No.
3	237	2112
4	237	2113
15	239	2143
10	239	7440
2	237	2111

and containing by admeasurement 18870 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—

..... that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Syed Mahomed Kadrani, on or towards the West by the property of Hussein Jumma, on or towards the North by Government land, and on or towards the South by the Chimbur Road and which and all the said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation and the possession of the Mortgagor Company.

LIST OF MACHINERY.

1. Steam Machine Engine of 18 H.P.
1. One Finishing Machine of 17 bowls and copper cylinders with Mangles complete.
1. One three bowl calendar machine complete.
1. One press hydraulic Big.
1. One Dunkey for Press.
22. Thirty-two Jiggers 13 in order and 19 spare.
2. Two folding machine complete.
1. Boiling Kier.
1. One Boiler with Dunkey complete.
1. One Boiler of 80 lbs. pressure.
1. One Verticle Steam Engine for calendar.
1. One Horizontal steam Engine for finishing.
1. One Verticle steam Engine for folding, and all and singular the machinery, engines, erections, fixtures, erected fixed or being thereon and all other the machinery erected, fixed or placed or brought upon the said land.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MOHILE PAREKH & GANATRA, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 36, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 24th day of November, 1925.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag: Commissioner.
C26280

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MR. JETHA BHIMJI, of Bombay, Hindu has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from FARMIBAI, widow of Permanand Dewsi, all persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim, or demand in respect of the property or any part thereof by way of transfer, inheritance, maintenance, mortgage, sale, gift, lien, lease, charge, trust, use, share, partition, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office in Mercantile Bank Buildings, 52, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to such claim or claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of the quit and ground rent tenure, situate on the Eastern side of the 1st Pathan Street in the City of Bombay, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 152 2/9 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2971, New No. 2914, Old Survey No. 3/4379, New Survey No. 5077 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7817 and Street No. 43-45 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Daya Dewsey, on or towards the South by the property of Fragji Amba, on or towards the West by the 1st Pathan Street, and on or towards the East by the Sweepers' passage.

Dated this 16th day of March, 1926.

PAYNE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C26276

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 3114 of 1925.

(1) JAMNADAS MEGHJI, (2) Bai MATTABAI, widow of Meghji Vallabhdas, (3) PURSHOTAM MEGHJI, (4) Bai VELBAI CHATURBHUJ ..... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

(1a) AZIZ BURJORJI SHROFF, (1b) ERDUSH BURJORJI SHROFF, (1c) DOSIBAI BURJORJI SHROFF, the heirs and legal representatives of the deceased defendant No. 1 Burjorji Sorabji Shroff, and (2) J. R. PATELL ..... Defendants.

To,

Aziz Burjorji Shroff, the defendant No. (1a) abovenamed.

Sir,

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiffs herein have filed this suit against you to recover from you a sum of Rs. 8,500 interest and costs and that the suit is fixed for hearing and final disposal for TUESDAY, the 20th March, 1926, at 11-30 a.m. when you are required to appear in person or by duly instructed Advocate.

Please Take Notice that in default of your appearance the suit will be heard and determined against you in your absence.

Dated this 15th day of March, 1926.

M. B. NAVAYUTI,
For Messrs. Vrajlal & Co.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C26277

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KANJIBHOY ALLARAKHIA of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to transfer the undermentioned property to our clients by way of exchange.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, exchange, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, possession, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Oriental Buildings, Fort, Bombay and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the exchange will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Fazandari Tenure with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Tandel Street, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 176 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3107 Cadastral Survey No. 1537 of Mandvi Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 3297 and Street No. 54 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Tandel Street, on or towards the West by the Cemetery of the Ismaile Khoja Jamat, on or towards the North by Sweeper's passage and on or towards the South by the property of Fatmabai, wife of Janmahomed Allana and which said premises are now occupied by the tenants of the said Kanjibhai Allarakhia.

Dated this 16th day of March, 1926.

VRAJLAL AND CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C26282

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1422 of 1925.

HARIDAS DAMODAR ANAND. JI. ..... Plaintiff.

Vs.

CHHOTALAL MULCHAND ... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 18th day of January, 1926, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the premises at Kalbadevi Road on Wednesday, the 7th day of April, 1926, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax Tenure situate, lying and being at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed with other land by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 23 and New Survey No. 123 and Cadastral Survey No. 897 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under C Ward Nos. 1810, 1811, 3077 and 3079 and Street Nos. 102, 104, 7, 8 and 9 and containing by admeasurement 1302 5/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by Kalbadevi Road, on or towards the North by the property of Vallabhdas Jamnadas and on or towards the South partly by the property of Damodar Madhavji and partly by the Kolbhat Lane and on or towards the West by the property of Morarji Welji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MADHAVJI AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 33, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 22nd day of February, 1926.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C26163

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

LEGAL NOTICES.

TRADE MARK CAUTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the WESTERN INDIA MATCH COMPANY, LIMITED, a Company, registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, and having its Registered Office at VULCAN HOUSE, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, is the owner and the sole Proprietor of the Trade-Mark, which consists of the words and drawing as shewn on the Brand or Label affixed below which is an exact facsimile of that used by the said Company.

The colouring of the said Trade-Mark Brand or Label may be used by the said Company in such colouring or combination of colouring as the said Company may require.

The said Trade-Mark Brand or Label is intended to identify certain matches manufactured and sold solely and exclusively by the said Company in India including Burma and in Ceylon.

A Declaration in respect of the said Trade-Mark Brand or Label has been registered under the Indian Registration Act, XVI of 1908, with the Sub-Registrar of Assurances at Bombay under No. 240 on the 16th day of February, 1926.

Any fraudulent imitation of the said Trade-Mark Brand or Label, or other infringement of the said Company's rights therein will be dealt with according to law.

Dated this 17th day of March, 1926.

WESTERN INDIA MATCH COMPANY, LTD.,

P.O. Box 251, Bombay.

26269

IN THE COURT OF THE PRINCIPAL DISTRICT MUNSIFF, SALEM.

1925 E. O. S. No. 1071.

RAMA RAO DANGIA ..... Plaintiff.

Vs.

(1) RANGAPPA SRINIVASABAI
(2) ACHUTARAOV ..... Defendants.

SUIT for recovery of Rs. 330-12-2 in cloth dealings which the defendants had with the plaintiff has been filed by the plaintiff: The case is posted to 23-3-26 for hearing.

M. V. RAMASAMY,
Pleader for Plaintiff.

13.3.26.

R2883

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the firm of Messrs. J. BURJORJI AND CO., having been dissolved, its affairs are being wound up. All persons having claims against the said firm of J. Burjorji and Co., are requested to notify the same in writing to the undersigned within one month from the date hereof. If the claims against the firm are not so notified by that time, the same will be considered as waived and the assets of the firm of J. Burjorji and Co., will be applied in accordance with law and after payment of such debts of which notice will have been given to the undersigned, the balance will be paid off to the partners of that firm.

Dated this 15th day of March, 1926.

MADHAVJI AND CO.,
Attorneys for Girjashanker Ravishanker, Partner in J. Burjorji and Co,

33, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

C26279

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

29, Apollo Strtet, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 23409.

BONA-FIDE SALE

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR CAR ACCESSORIES, FURNITURE, ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will on FRIDAY, the 19th and SATURDAY, the 20th day of March, 1926, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) sell in convenient lots by Public Auction at Raval Building opposite Messrs. N. Powell and Co., on Lamington Road, by order of the concerned, motor accessories, etc., such as Lodge, Ring, Igna and other make plugs, washer, nuts, screws, grease cups, pistons, head and tail lamps, pumps, hood cloth, foot carpet, lamp, bulbs, paints and other accessories, cabinet for accessories, furniture, etc.

Terms:—25 per cent. deposit and delivery within 2 days.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay,
Telephone No. 20521.

SALE WILL BE HELD AT SURAT.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENTS' RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE THREE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT SALABATPURA, SURAT

Under instruction from B. N. Lang, Esqr. the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the Insolvents (1) Tribhuwandas Narottamdas Khatri, (2) Maganlal Tribhowandas Khatri and (3) Chimanlal Narsidas Khatri by virtue of the order of the Court dated 3rd day of March, 1925, and with the consent of the Mortgagee Mr. Kandas Bhagwandas, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction in different lots on FRIDAY, the 19th March, 1926, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises at Salabatpura, near the Hospital, Surat, the right, title and interest of the said Insolvents in the three immoveable properties described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

Lot No. I:—All that piece or pieces of land together with the house thereon situate at Salabatpura, Surat, in the City of Surat, in the Registration Sub-District of Surat, bearing Tika 1 No. 9, Survey registered in Sanad No. 38 admeasuring about 77.7 inches, on the North and about feet 75.7 inches, on the South an otla about 7 feet and steps about 5 feet long and 6 feet wide and surrounded on the West by the open wada and Public Road, on the East and the public road on the North by House bearing No. 9/28 belonging to the Insolvents and on the South by the House bearing Survey No. 30 belonging to Khatri.

Lot No. II:—All that piece or parcel of land together with the House thereon situate in the Registration Sub-District and District of Surat and bearing Tika 1 No. 9, Survey No. 28 and Sanad No. 3, admeasuring about feet 75.10 inches on the South and an otla on the East about feet 6 and surrounded by the North by the House of Motichand Maneckchand, on the South by the House bearing Survey No. 29, on the East by the Public Road, on the West by the Public Road of Gulkhan Mosque.

Lot No. III:—All that piece or parcel of land and stables together with the House thereon bearing Tika 1 No. 9 and Survey No. 25/24, and Sanad No. 1690 admeasuring about 51 feet in length and about 9 feet on the East and 9 feet on the West and with wada on the West admeasuring about 15 feet and breadth of the House and wada from North to the South described as about feet 13-9 inches in the Survey and surrounded on the North by the House of Bhulla Ghella, on the South by the House of Fakirchand Vanmali, on the East by Public Road and on the West by the Road Gulam Khan Mosque Sheri.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Manubhai and Co., Solicitors, at their Office at No. 39, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S 8 CARRIAGES, ETC.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esqr., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Giraldo D'Andrad (Insolvent) traded as A. R. Freitas and Co. Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 18th March, 1926, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises, opp. Majestic Cinema, Girgaon, the following:—

1 second-hand Sigram.
1 new Victoria (Half finished).
1 second-hand Victoria.
1 second-hand Landau.
1 Canoe Victoria (old).
1 Old small Victoria.
1 Old Surat Cart.
1 second-hand Dog Cart.

One carriage body and carriage parts, implements, bolts, sundries, cupboards, tables etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MESSRS. BYREN & CO.

107, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF SURPLUS DRUGS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, APPLIANCES, EXCISEABLE DRUGS, CUPBOARDS, & SUNDRY ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the Officer-in-Charge, Government Medical Store Depot, Bombay, Messrs. BYREN & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant at 12 noon at the Medical Store Depot, Bellasis Road, Byculla all the surplus Drugs, Instruments, appliances, Exciseable Drugs, Cupboards, Sundry articles, Kegs and tin lined cases, etc., etc.

Goods will be on view 3 days before the sale, and cash will be required at the time of sale.

BYREN & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BUY DIRECT AND SAVE.

We are the largest manufacturers of Galvanized, Steel, Brass and Copper Wove Wire and Wire Netting.

Prices on Application:

A FRANCIS & CO.,
43, Moti Seal St., CALCUTTA

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF THE "STOCK-IN-TRADE" OF THE TAILORING SHOP AND "GOOD-WILL" OF THE FIRM OF MESSRS. DIAS SIDDICK & CO., AS A GOING CONCERN IN ONE LOT.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver in suit No. 482 of 1925, (Anthony B. Dias and Ors. vs. Janmahomed Siddick and Ors.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at 'Apollo Chambers' Colaba Causeway, opposite 'Hotel Majestic':—

The "stock-in-trade" of the Tailoring shop and "Good-will" of the firm of Messrs. Dias Siddick and Co., as a going concern in one lot, consisting of woollen containing tweeds, serges, collars, neck-ties, hats, trunks, hosiery, linen, large glass door cupboards, show cases, etc., etc.

The above will be on view two days before the sale.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF "THE HARDA FLOUR MILL," SITUATE AT HARDA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao Minocher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Mortgagee Bai Goolbai Burjorjee Dick, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on FRIDAY, the 16th proximo at 4 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned property on account and risk of the Mortgagor Ardeshir Namdar Irani, by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of Mortgage, dated the 23rd day of May, 1923, and made between the said Ardeshir Namdar Irani of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part.

All that piece of land No. 175 admeasuring about 1-30 acre and assessed to Government Revenue in the sum of Re. 1-4 per year situate at Mouza (Kul) Harda Settlement No. 62, Sub-District Harda, District Hoshungabad together with the Flour Mill called "The Harda Flour Mill" and engine houses and other buildings connected there with and all the machinery and plants, etc., lying in the said Flour Mills.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shamrao Minocher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Mortgagee or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 21ST INSTANT, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

On SUNDAY, the 21st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 2, Warden Road, valuable and artistic furniture and plateware, one sweet-toned mahogany wood entire iron frame nearly new semi-grand piano by John Broadwood one phonograph with records, dining table, chairs, sideboards, dumbwaiters, Chesterfield suite, old China, old blackwood carved furniture, single and double bedsteads, almyrahs, cupboards, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, teapoys, cabinets, writing tables, wall clocks, cooking utensils, meat safes, also valuable garden such as palms, crottans, Chrysanthemum's roses, fowl houses, etc., etc.

The property of V. A. Grantham, Esq.

Catalogues are published and property on view.

Property of another gentleman:—

One 25/20 h.p. 6 cylinder Daimler Cabriolet body, 7 seater motor car, painted light blue with special smoke glass windows for purdah ladies in excellent condition.

The garden will be sold at 8.30 a.m. on the same day.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL
CINEMA, LAMINGTON ROAD
presents
KOHINOOR'S MASTER PICTURE
FAIRY of CEYLON
featuring
MISS GOHAR AND MR. KHALIL.
DAILY FOUR SHOWS:—
at 4-30, 6-45, 9-15 and 11-30 p.m.
EXTRA SHOWS
on Sat: and Sunday at 3-30 p.m.

GLOBE CINEMA SANDHURST ROAD
TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK
Eps. 4, 5, 6 & 7=8 REELS
"WHITE EAGLE"
Featuring:—RUTH ROLAND
Ruth is imprisoned, bound to a wall, and only a horse hair which will soon be burnt by a lighted taper is between her and death.
Also PATHE COMEDY
"OVER THE FENCE"
featuring:—HAROLD LLOYD.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
To-day at 6-30 p. m.
HERE IT IS
"MERELY MARY ANN"
The Big Stage Success by
ISRAEL ZANGWILL
featuring
SHIRLEY MASON
A Dainty Romance of Below stairs and above.
Also
SNUB POLLARD
IN
"IT'S A GIFT"
A PATHE COMEDY.
PATHE GAZETTE
The Latest News in Pictures.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p. m.
EDDIE GARR
presents
"THE BUNCH OF KEYS"
TO-NIGHT PROGRAMME NO. 2.
From the Victoria Palace Theatre, LONDON.
Booking at ROSE & CO., upto 5-30 p.m from 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY TWO SHOWS
6-15 and 9-45 p.m.
MADAN THEATRES LTD.
presents
The Mightiest Dramatic spectacle of all the ages.
THE TEN COMMANDMENTS
Spectacles of Grandeur—Miracles of Photography—Tragedy and Romance.
IT IS TEACHING THE WORLD HOW TO LOVE!
IT'S THE WORLD'S GREATEST MOTION PICTURE ACHIEVEMENT.
FREE LIST SUSPENDED

EMPRESS THEATRE
TO-DAY
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
A Cracker-Jack Western
Picture
SUNSET SPRAGUE
featuring
BUCK JONES
Marvellous horseman of the Screen
in
A Romance of Speed and Pluck. The story of a fight for a lost mine and a woman's heart. Stunts that will thrill and entertain.
AND
HAROLD LLOYD
in
"MOVE ON"
TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT
KRISHNA FILM CO'S.
Romantic Production
LOVE IS BLIND
Extra ordinary Love Story
featuring—Miss GULAB & Miss EMILEE
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE
See—IMMORTAL HOPE
NEXT WEEK

AMUSEMENTS.

REX The Wild Horse in
Black Cyclone
The Most Amazing Drama You Have Ever Seen!
The Love Story of a Horse—Wild, Heroic, Valiant! Of his beautiful mate, "The Lady," and of "The Killer," cruel ruler of the wilderness herd.
Ex-Kaiser at Doorn
Showing the Ex Monarch in his Retirement. The only Film of the Ex-Kaiser, specially taken by a Pathe Camera man
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
Includes Mlle. Lenglen meets Helen in Mixed Doubles Championship
Exclusively Shown at Royal Opera House. Twice the length of the Ordinary Gazette.
"SATURDAY MORNING"
OUR GANG COMEDY
TIME: 6, 8 & 10 P. M.
Pathe Cinema Royal Opera House,

Clubwalla & Co.,
44, Bastion Rd., Off Hornby Rd., Fort, BOMBAY.
Famous S. & W. Stoves.

Best and Cheapest to Cook.
"SHANKS"
World Renowned Sanitary Ware, Machinery, "Masterpiece," Elec. Motors, Bath fittings, etc, etc.

(Continued from Col. 6.)

99 bundles steel rounds, 4026 bundles 778 pieces galvanized gas tubes, 75 pieces iron tubes, 498 pieces 252 bundles black tubes, 50 cases vegetable products, 881 cases window glass, 37 cases copper wire, 47 cases rivets, 356 cases panel pins, 73 cases hardware, 15 cases cotton goods, 50 cases aluminium circles, 27 cases wall tiles, 60 coils iron wire, 69 coils barbed wire, 139 reels galvanized barbed wire, 25 bales paper, 52 crates earthenware tiles, 196 barrels 257 cases colours, 65 cases galvanized screws, 36 cases heel nails, 32 cases blue cut tacks, 94 cases brandy, 14 cases iron flanges, 54 cases plate glass, 11 cases chocolate, 10 cases fittings, 466 cases vegetable oil, 10 cases woollen tissues, 20 cases 459 D/bags bolts and nuts, 24 casks China clay, 125 crates earthenware flooring tiles, 11 barrels alizarine paste, 20 kegs red lead, 9 cases Berlin wool.

From Rotterdam:—116 cases 20 casks aniline dyes, 30 casks 370 kegs 343 cases dyes dry, 15 cases dyes paste, 120 cases nails, 19 cases 64 bales papers, 50 D/bags Farina, 125 D/bags rivets, 261 D/bags nitrate of soda, 160 D/bags pearl starch, 100 coils galvanized wire, 260 coils galvanized fencing wire, 50 coils wire, 400 cases vegetable products, 18 cases wine, 72 cases tiles, 10 cases glass ware, 24 cases pins, 157 cases galvanized roofing nails, 37 cases steel sheets, 26 cases metal capsules, 50 kegs hydrosulfite, 703 bags bolts and nuts, 309 packages 75 drums 27 cases 11 barrels dyeing material, 33 bales straw boards, 17 casks old files 5 cases art silk yarn, 5 casks 7 crates zinc sheets, 5 pieces galvanized gas tubes.

S S Arcturus from New York, Agents Volkart Bros:—31 cases typewriters, 86 cases steel hinges, 50 cases turpentine, 16 bales 96 cases cotton remnants, 31 cases 42 bundles automobile and parts, 32 cases antiphlogistine, 13 cases padlocks, 60 cases auto track chases, 20 cases old clothing, 30 cases lorry chassies, 10 cases ale, 18 cases 10 packages harmless medicines, 67 cases ice cream freezers, 11 cases oil stoves, 485 bales newspapers, 183 cases autos and auto parts, 867 frails cloves, 470 bars silver, 59 kegs 76 barrels 204 drms dye stuffs, 49 drums dyes, 30 kegs bichromate of soda, 18 bundles provision, 17 packages glass ware, 17 packages 20 pieces cotton drill past, 55 cylinders ammonia, 10 cases varnish, 10 cases oil cloth, 10 cases auto truck parts, 443 packages hurricane lanterns.

From Baltimore:—9000 boxes tin plates.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 16.

Margha, Milne, London.
Shwedagon, Gentle, Rangoon.
Vancouver Maru, Ikeda, Kobe.
Derbyshire, Lyon, Colombo.

DEPARTURES.

March 17.

Heimei Maru, Oma, Kobe.
Gogra, Brucks, Colombo.
Baroda, Maclean, Busreh.
Karagola, Oliver, Durban.

LOADING.

March 16.

Steamer Breconian for Hull.
Steamer Wartenfels for Hamburg.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(TUESDAY, March 16.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Assyria, 4929, L'pool, 30/3, Grahams Trading Co.
8 Wakasa Maru, 3804, Japan 25/3, W Y Kaisha.
14 Jalapa 4386 N York, 30/3, Vol. Bros.
17 S Pellico, 3330, N F, N F, L Triestino.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Jalapalaka, 2630, Rangoon, N.F., S S N Co.
4 Vasna, 2043, Busra, 19/3, M M and Co.
13 Barpeta, 1877, Persian Gulf, 24/3, M M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Heimei Maru, 2734, Japan, 18/3, O S Kaisha.
B & E Tokushima Maru, 4257, Japan, 22/3, N Y Kaisha.
K Ahmedi, 1331, P. Gulf, N.F., S Hassum and Co.

EXPORTS.

March 16.

S S Silvio Pellico for Trieste:—60 bales cotton, Gill and Co; 56 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd; 165 bales cotton, K M Nathoo; 55 bales cotton, K Devchand and Co Ltd.

For Venice:—165 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd; 110 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd; 440 bales cotton, K Devchand and Co Ltd.

S S Razmak for Marseilles:—999 cwts castor seed, I A H Moosa Ltd.

S S Jalapa for Boston:—22 bales goat skins, Thos. Cook and Son Ltd.

For Philadelphia:—30 bales goat skins, Briskey Co; 1000 cwts mowrah meal, S Bannister and Co Ltd; 2000 cwts rape seed, Ralli Bros.

For New York:—1000 cwts mowrah meal, S Bannister and Co Ltd; 1 package woollen rugs, Thos. Cook and Son Ltd; 17 bales woollen druggets, F Buisser; 4 bundles lamb skins, Grindlay and Co Ltd.

S S Ranchi for London:—4000 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S India for Genoa:—2000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.

S S Assyria for Marseilles:—2000 cwts castor seed, Volkart Bros; 4000 cwts linseed, 1500 cwts mussoor, Ralli Bros.

For Liverpool:—62 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co Ltd; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Baconian for Genoa:—320 tons scrap iron, Marshall D'Mello.

S S Wakasa Maru for Kobe:—762 bales cotton, The Japan Trading and Mfg Co Ltd; 400 bales cotton, S Harshottam, 400 bales cotton, H Rambhagat and Co; 900 bales cotton, C Damjee and Sons; 31 bales cotton, Sarabhai and Sons; 500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Shanghai:—500 bales cotton, C Bamanjee and Co; 1000 bales cotton, S Hemraj and Co; 150 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co.

For Moji:—500 bales cotton, Suzuki and Co Ltd.

For Osaka:—200 bales cotton, Suzuki and Co Ltd; 500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S Mirzapore for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, C Bomanjee and Co; 1000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd; 500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—1000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Osaka:—400 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd; 1500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S Tacoma Maru for Shanghai:—200 bales cotton, F Ebrahim and Co Ltd; 1000 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Yokkaichi:—300 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagoya:—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—600 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—1100 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Tokushima Maru for Osaka:—1000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Shanghai:—875 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Yokohama:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd; 300 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—800 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Hongkong:—84 cwts sharkfins, 6 cwts fish maws, Ebrahim Moledina.

IMPORTS.

March 16.

S S Nestlea from Antwerp, Agents Lionel Edwards Ltd:—1414 pieces steel joists, 4196 pieces 578 bundles steel plates and angles, 13034 bundles steel hoops, 8011 bundles 38332 pieces steel bars, 563 pieces 19 bundles steel flats, 5782 bundles steel sheets, 6694 bundles steel rods, 944 bundles 110 pieces steel squares, 512 pieces steel beams, 375 pieces steel poles, 278 pieces steel tees,

(Continued in Col. 5.)

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

March 16.

To-day Reuter reported 1 to 3 points down in old crop and unchanged to 3 points up in new crop in New York futures. Early the market declined on long liquidation but at about the close improved on some short covering. The tone of the market was better. Liverpool has been reported 5 to 2 points lower. Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. agents Messrs. M. and B. Stern have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"Do not expect advance at present. Politics and trade against cotton."

Note:—The preparations for the New Crop are good. The weather is favourable. If anything the "demand" on the spot is less, with a tendency to press cotton for sale, without undue sacrifice in price.

The World's Spinners takings of American cotton for week ending 15th March were 384,000 bales. This makes the total takings from 1st August to date 10,249,000 bales against 9,783,000 bales for the same period last year which shows an increase of 1,166,000 bales.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 15th instant as under:—

"Trade demand continues poor."

A slight change being reported in New York futures the Marwari bazar opened steady at Rs. 356½ i.e. a rupee and a quarter higher than yesterday's closing rate for French April/May. On selling by Exporters and Commission Houses the market eased to Rs. 355½ and closed steady at Rs. 356½ on general buying. At Cotton Green, the market opened at Rs. 356½ and closed steady at Rs. 357 on buying by Shroffs and Commission Houses.

Broach July/August opened at Rs. 354 and declined to Rs. 353 on Shroffs selling. On moderate buying by Exporters the market improved to Rs. 354½ and closed at the same rate. Comra March opened at Rs. 329 and closed at Rs. 330½. Shroffs were moderate buyers. Comra May opened at Rs. 324 and going down by half a rupee improved to Rs. 324½ on buying by Exporters and Commission Houses and closed at the same rate. Bengal March, May and July were quoted Rs. 264, Rs. 268 and Rs. 271 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton continued to remain dull yesterday, the demand for rather nice lots was moderate whilst ordinary qualities were offered at lower rates.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS

6 p.m.

	Bombay, March 16.
Fully Good Broach April/May	357
Fully Good Broach July/August	345
Fully Good Bengal March	264
Fully Good Bengal May	268
Fully Good Bengal July	271
Fine Comra March	330
Fine Comra May	326

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 16.

M.G. Bengal Superfine 292 Fine 282 F. Good 270 Good 269.

M.G. S. Punjab Superfine 288 Fine 278 F.Good 266 Good 256.

M.G. Oomra No. 3 Superfine 345 Fine 335 F.Good 320.

M.G. Central Provinces No. 1. Superfine 380 Fine 370 F.Good 355.

M.G. Central Provinces No. 2. Superfine 368 Fine 358 F.Good 343.

M.G. Broach No. 2 Superfine 381 Fine 376 F.Good 370.

M.G. Khandesh Superfine 326 Fine 316 F.Good 301.

M.G. Mathia Fine 290 F.Good 280 Good 270.

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION

Bombay, March 16.

Fully Good Broach April/May	356
Fully Good Broach July/Aug.	354
Fully Good Bengal March	264
Fully Good Bengal May	267
Fully Good Bengal July	270
Fine Oomra March	331
Fine Comra May	325

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 16.

	Ready.	New. March.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	290	.....
Bengal Fine M.G.	280	.....
Bengal F.G.M.G.	268	269
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	275	.....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.M.G.	260/65	.....
Punjab-Americans M.G.	350/80	.....
Wardha-Hingt Fine M.G.	330/60	.....
Nagpur Fine M.G.	350/60	.....
Yeotmal Fine M.G	325/50	.....
Fulgaon Fine M.G	335/50	.....
Arvi Fine M.G.	335/50	.....
Amraoti Fine M.G.	315/40	.....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	310/35	324
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	300/10	.....
Khandesh Fine M.G.	300/10	.....
Khandesh F.G.-M.G	.....	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	380/85	.....
Broach Fully Good M.G	365/70	.....
Muthia Fine M.G.	285	.....
Muthia F.G.M.G	275	.....
Dharwar S.G.	.....	.....
Coomra M.G.	260/65	.....
Westerns M.G.	325/40	.....
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Mirai M.G.	375	.....
Cambodia M. C.	.....	.....

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. Bombay, March 16.

on 13th March, 1926.

Cotton	10,074 bales.
Wheat	4,161 cwts.
Linseed	8,616 cwts.
Rape, etc.	761 cwts.
Gingellyseed	1,189 cwts.
Poppyseed	277 cwts.
Groundnuts	6,192 cwts.
Castorseed	16,955 cwts.
Rice	39,625 cwts.
Myrabollams	4,997 cwts.
Cottonseed	9,391 cwts.
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	4,326 cwts.
Juwar	8,892 cwts.
Masar	Nil
Barley	325 cwts.
Bajri	750 cwts.
Coal	1,653 tons.

EVERY KNOWN FACTOR DISCOUNTED.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. (Cotton Cabin, Mumbadevi) received on Tuesday the following cable from their friends at New York:—

"Cotton discounted every known factor awaiting new crop developments; expect no important fluctuations. Think differences old and new crops will widen."

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	2 Days.	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	620	2,72,778	2,35,857
Central India ..	859	3,08 359	2,46,896
Barsi and Nagar ..	988	1,72,311	1,56,758
Hyderabad-Gaorani	271	62,610	79,984
Berar	1,687	3,95,362	4,69,012
Central Provinces ..	274	2,01,330	2,22,336
Total Oomras ..	4,699	14,13,050	14.10873
Dholera	298	1,58,853	96,482
N.W. Provinces ..		1.25.133	1.24-155
Rajputana	203	78 512	44,504
Sind-Punjab ..	476	2.10,058	3.16,844
Broach	4,192	2,30,759	93.125
Coompta & Dharwar	89	20,229	19,984
Westerns-Northerns		12,690	20,259
Coconada		1,474	918
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..	116	6,558	8,666
Persian	..	2,220	1.716
American	..	200	9,048
Egyptian and Atrican	..	37,740	26,322
Comilla, Burma & other sorts ..	..	468	3,485
Total ..	10,074	22,98 254	21,76 381

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday.	1st Sept. to 11th Mar This year	Last year
Europe	165	3 30,323	3,15,145
Japan & China ..	4,798	10,89,503	9,88,186
Coast Ports		16,285	10,485
Up country by Rail		50,606	14-183
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		49.051	44,599
Total	4 963	15 35,768	13,72,603

COTTON.

Liverpool, March 15.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 4,000 bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 200 bales.
Total Day's Sales of E&U Indian Nil
Mid Americans Spot 9.52 slow sale.
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 15.70.
New York 11 a.m.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

May	18.62
July	18.18
October	17.48
New York Noon Call—	
May	18.31
July	18.15
October	17.48
New Orleans 10 a.m.	
March	18.32
October	16.84

OPENING PRICES.

Liverpool, March 15.

March	9.41—.07
May	9.35—.03
July	9.28—.07
October	9.07—.05
December	8.93—.66
January	8.94—.05

EGYPTIANS.

Liverpool, March 15.

May	14.50—.20
November	14.45—.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, March 15.

March	14.80—.05
April	14.60—.15
May	14.51—.16
June	14.47—.13
July	14.42—.13
August	14.42—.13
September	14.42—.12
October	14.42—.13
November	14.42—.13
December	14.37—.13
January	14.32—.13
February	14.32—.13
March	14.32—.13

CLOSING PRICES.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool—

Liverpool, March 15.

March	9.47—.04
April	9.38—.04
July	9.51—.04
May	9.38—.75
June	9.53—.65
August	9.22—.64
September	9.16—.63
October	9.10—.62
November	8.97—.63
December	8.97—.62
January	8.96—.63
February	8.94—.63
March	8.94—.63

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, March 15.

Scinde Good	6.35
Scinde Fully Good	6.75
Scinde Fine	7.15
Bengal, Good	6.45
Bengal Fully Good	6.85
Bengal Fine	7.25
Oomra Good	7.15
Oomra Fully Good	7.55
Oomra Fine	7.95
Broach Good	7.65
Broach Fully Good	8.05
Broach Fine	8.45

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, March 15.

COTTON:—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 34,000.
Day's Exports to Great Britain 3,000.
Day's Exports to Continent 19,000.

Futures at New York May	17.71—.01
Futures at New York July	18.25—.03
October ..	17.57 unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New York	19.35 unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	18.35+.03
Futures at New Orleans March	18.34—.02
Futures at New Orlean sOct.	16.88—.01
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	18 1/16.
Demand Bills	4.85.68
Foreign Mined	65 3/4

London, March 15

Rentes 3 per cent	48 3/4
Bar Silver (Spot)	30 1/4
Bar Silver 2 months hence	30 3/8

Closing Tone of Silver:—Very small business. Market dull.
Interest day to day loans 4 1/2
Interest 7 days market loan 4 per cent
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 3/12/25.

Bars Sold	£23,000

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

CLOSING PRICES.

New York, March 15.

Futures at New York:—	
May	18.71—.01
July	18.25—.03
October	17.57 Unchgd.
December	17.23+.03

Liverpool, March 15.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool:—

May	9.38—.05
July	9.31—.04
October	9.10—.02
December	8.97—.02

WHEAT.

Barletta Russo—61 lbs. April/May 51 sellers. Rozario Santa Fe—58 1/2 lbs. March/April 45/6 sellers
Tone:—Quiet.
Australian March/April 54 sellers.
Tone:—Quiet.

SEEDS

London, March 15

Linseed Argentine (La Plta)—
March/April £14 3/8 sellers
April/May £ 14 3/8 paid
May/June £14 3/8 paid
Harder, but later weakened
Cottonseed Bombay March/April 7 1/2 sellers
Cottonseed Bombay March/April 18 1/2 sellers
Tone:—Easier
Linseed Bombay March/April £17 3/4 nominal.
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold, per ton April/May 19 1/2 sellers.
Rapeseed, Toria, per ton Mar. £19 3/4 Rotterdam paid.
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton April/May £18 5/8 sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed:—Quiet.
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore April/May £20 7/8 sellers

LINSEED.

London, March 15.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags March/Apl 15 5/8 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags April/May 15 9/16 paid.
Tone:—Market was quiet without much change in values.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net—
March/April 29/4 1/2 buyers.
May/Aug. 29/7 1/2 buyers.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, March 15.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta:—
July/Sept. 15/1 1/2 sellers.
Oct/Dec. 15/3 sellers.
Jan/Mar 15/4 1/2 sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay July/Sept. 15/4 sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi July/Sept. 15/4 3/4 sellers.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, March 16.

Ready prices for Java Sugar have dropped by 5 annas and Beet Sugar prices have dropped by about 2 annas per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels.

Our Forward market has ruled steady today evidencing a drop of about a Pence or two in yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 16/2 per cwt.
S S Noormahal Sh 16/8 per cwt F B H.
Shipment February/March Sh 16/4 per cwt F B H.
Shipment July/September Sh 14/10 per cwt. F B H
Shipment October/December Sh 15 per cwt. F B H.
B R B Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/13 per cwt
S S Loconia Sh 15/6 per cwt F B H.
Shipment February/March Sh 15/6 per cwt. F B H.
Continental Beet Sugar:—
Shipment March Sh 15/3 per cwt. F B H.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—
S S Dara Sh 16 per cwt F B H.

RUBBER....

London, March 15

Para Up River Fine, Spot 26 1/2 April/May nominal.
Tone:—Steady.
Plantation First Latex Crepe Spot 30 buyers 30 1/2 sellers.
Tone:—Firm but quiet.

FREIGHT OF COAL

Cardiff to Bombay 15/10

BARLEY.

London, March 15

Karachi Barley Not quoted.

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS

Bombay, March 16.

Jute:—Albion 390; Alliance 462; Anglo-India 350; Auckland 177; Barnagore 138; Bally 149; Birla 6/8, Belvedere 385; Budge-Budge 355; Caledonian 460; Clive 27/8, Craig 4/8, Cheviot 212; Dalhousie 295; Delta 393, Empire 41/8, Fort William 258/8; Hukumchand 8/8; Hooghly 61/8, Howrah 29/2, Kamarhatty 424; Kanknarrah 346; Kelvin 693; Lansdowne 205; Lawrence 498; National 22/12. New Central 467/8 Northbrook 41/12; Orint 160; Presidncy; 64, Reliance 50/8, Standard 340, Union 450; Wavrly 6/8. Hessian 15/2; Jute 106/4.

Cotton:—Dunbar 149. Keshavram Cotton 4/4;

Miscellaneous:—B I Corporation 4/4; Burma Corp 11/8 Imperial Bank 1485; Imprial Cotty 389.

Remarks:—Market opened steady and closed easier.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 16.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/32
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/16
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/16
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/8
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/8
Bank's buying D D 1/6 5/32
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 990
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 1060
Bank's selling D D Frcs 1045
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 124
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 120
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs 154 1/2
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 200
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156½
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 273.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.86 1/16
London—Paris Frcs 134.75
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.24.
London—Brussels Frcs 115.15
London—Rome Liras 121.35
London—Berlin Marks 20.40.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Market quiet—steady.

London, March 15

Tele. Transfers 1/6 1/8.
Bar Gold £4/4/11—1/2.
Bar Silver Spot 30 1/4 dull.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 16.

Market Rates:—
Bank Telegraphic 1/6 1/16
Bank Demand 1/6 3/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s 1/6 1/32
Fcs Demand
American Dollars 273 1/2
Hongkong Dollars 154 1/2
Shanghai 200 1/2
Japan 124 1/2
Singapore 156 1/4
Tone:—Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES. MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	18.14
Oslo	22.41
Amsterdam	12.14
Switzerland	25.26

New York March 15.

Demand Bills	4.85.68

London, March 15.

Exchange on London in Paris	135.75
Exchange on London in Germany	20.41 3/4
Exchange on London in Italy	121.10

STOCKS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £87-5/8—1/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £92 unchgd.
War Loan 5 per cent. 1929/47 £101 1/8—1/16.
Conversion Loan £74 13/16—1/16.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent 102 1/2 unchgd.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £104 1/2 unchgd.
Consols 2½ per cent. 54 5/8 unchgd.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent. 53 1/2 unchgd.
Indian Stock 2½ per cent. (Sterling Loan) 58 1/4 unchgd.
Govt. Securities 3 per cent 58 3/8 unchgd.

DISCOUNTS.

London, March 15.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 15/32
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 9/32
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	5 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st	5 3/4

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, March 19.

3 months 4-15/32 per cent.
6 months 4-9/32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 5 1/4 per cent.
Money 1 month 5 per cent.
Money 3 months 4 3/4 per cent.
Money 6 months 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.

BULLION

Bombay, March 16.

Sovereigns Ready 13/4/9.
Sovereigns Forward 13/5/3.
National Bank Bar Gold 21/7/6
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/5/3
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/5/3.
Bar gold second settlement Rs. 21/6/3
Bar silver ready Rs. 68/5/5
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 68/5/0
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 68/5/0

London, March 15.

Bar gold ready s 84-11 1/2
Silver ready d. 30-4
Silver forward d. 30-6
TONE OF SILVER—
Very quiet. Nothing doing. India was buyer at lower rates. Market looks weak but we do not expect any decided fall.

GOLD.

Bombay, March 16.

Ready:—21/6
Vaida Chitar:—Opening 21/5/9. At 6 p.m. 21/5/9
Vaida Chitar:—Opening 21/6/6. At 6 p.m. 21/6/6.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Chitar:—Opening -1-
Vaida Chitar:—Opening -/2/3
Tone market:—Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, March 16.

Ready:—68/4
Vaida Chitar: Opening 68/5. Lowest 68/3. At 6 p.m. 68/3
Vaida Chitar:—Opening 68/5. Lowest 68/3 At 6 p.m. 68/3.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Chitar:—Opening /8/
Vaida Chitar:—Opening /15/
Tone market:—Quiet.

SHARES....

London, March 15

Hongkong Bank	£124 1/2
Chartered Bank	£20 3/4
National Bank	£48
P. and O Bank	£9 1/4
Eastern Bank	£5 15/16

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.
Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, March 16.

Brass, English	3/4	55 8 0
Brass, English	1	56 0 0
Brass, English	1¼	55 8 0
Brass, English	1½	55 8 0
Brass, English	1¾	55 8 0
Brass, English	2	55 8 0
Brass, German	¾ to 2	53 12 0

METALS.

London, March 15.

English best Selected Copper £62 1/4.
Standard Copper G. M. B. £59 1/16.
Copper Braziers £75
Yellow Metal 69 3/4.
Hard Spelter 31.
Corrugated Sheets £16.
Tin Block £294

COPPER.

Bombay, March 16.

Copper French	¾ to 2	56 12 0
Copper German	¾	57 0 0
Copper German	1	58 8 0
Copper German	1¼	59 0 0
Copper American	1½	60 0 0
Copper American	1¾	60 0 0
Copper American	2	60 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		58 0 0
Panchteka Joint		25 8 0
Copper English Bars		59 8 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Klai		73 0 0
Lead, Country		24 0 0
Lead Rangooni		25 4 0
Koger Brass, Metal 3/4 to 1		51 8 0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1 3/4 to 2		51 8 0
German Copper 1¼ to 1 3/4 to 2		59 0 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1¼		59 8 0
English Copper 3/4 to 2		59 12 0

BOMBAY-JAPAN YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations

Bombay, March 16.

Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0 8 3
Finix	No. 6½	0 8 6
Kilachand	No. 8½	0 9 0
David	No. 10¼	0 10 0
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0 9 9
Tricumdas	No. 10 1/2	0 10 3
Currimbhoy	No. 12½	0 10 6
Tricumdas	No. 14½	0 10 6
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	0 10 7
Kilachand	No 20 1/2	0 11 3
Japan	No. 20	6 13 3
Japan	No. 32	1 1 9
Japan	No. 40	1 3 9
Japan	No. 42½	1 6 9

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, March 15.

In the share market in jutes there was a slightly better feeling in this section the speculative stocks showing some advance on lost closing rates principally through "shorts" covering. After luncheon hour the market gradually gave way and closed weak. In cottons the turn was dearer. Coals were quiet with only a small business doing. Teas were steady though the turnover is somewhat limited. Hantapara advanced by thirty points. Rubbers were strong with more enquiry showing. Miscellaneous were without an oustanding feature. Government securities registered higher rates on demand. The following were the closing quotations:—

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1488.
Railways:—Sara Serajgunj Railway 90.
Cottons:—Dunbar 149, Kesoram 4/4.
Jutes:—Alliance 4626 Auckand 184. Bally 149, Clive 27/8, Craig 4/8, Dalhousie 296/8, Delta 399/8, Empire 41/12, Fort William 258/8, Hooghly ord. 61/8, Howrah 29/2, Hukumchand ord. 8/8, Kamarhatty 451/8, Kanknarrah 346, Kelvin 693, Lansdowne 206/8, Lawrence 501/8, National 22-12 New Central 467-8 Northbrook 41/12, Orient 160, Reliance 51, Waverley 6/8.
Coals:—Bhaigora 7, New Beerbhoom 24, Patmohna 1/6.

Miscellaneous:—U. P. Electric Supply 115. Associated Hotels pref 105, Burma Corporation 11/12, Burma Finance and Mining 5/12, Indian Wood Products 6/8, Midnapore Zemindary pref 101, Bengal Timber pref 107.

Tea Companies:—Bishnauth 38/12, Dimaknsi 18/6, East India 25/4, Hantapara 525, Hattikhira 29/8, Jutlibari 21/4, New Purnpbari 11/8, Orange 9/8, Rdbank 9/4, Teen Ali 23/8, Tengnani 22, Tukvar 34/4.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling six and three thirty-seconds pence and demand bills were one shilling six and one eighths pence.—A. P.

GOKAK MILLS LIMITED.

The ordinary general meeting of the Gokak Mills, Ltd., was held on Monday Mr. E. J. Bunbury presiding.

The Report for the year ending December 31, 1925, stated that the year's working showed a profit of Rs. 3,26,876-13-5, the total from after adding the sum carried over from the previous year being Rs 4,48,201-3-2. After deducting from that sums, Rs 97,617-8 the amount paid by way of dividend of Rs. 2-8 per share for the period ending June 30 1925, there remained the balance of Rs 3,50,586-11-2. This balance the directors recommended to dispurse as follows:—To pay a final dividend of Rs. 5 per share free of income tax (making 7½ per cent. for the year) Rs. 1,95,235, to depreciation account Rs. 50,000, to provident fund account Rs. 20,000 to bonus to staff Rs. 12,000 and to be carried to next year's account (including provision for income tax and super-tax) Rs. 73,351-11-2; total Rs. 3,50,586-11-2. In response to the representation of the agents the temporary crest of the storage lake had been raised and it is hoped that as a result of the larger quality of water thus retained, the supply of water during the current year will be adequate.

In moving the adoption of the report the Chairman referred to the Japanese competition and hoped that the Millowners Association would follow up their successful campaign against the Excise Duty by continuing to press for further measure of protection to the spinning industry against the sweated competition with Japan in counts of 20's and over.

Speaking about the prospects for 1926 the Chair struck optimistic note, though the immediate future was rather obcured by the lack of confidence on the part of buyers and accumulation of stock with the Mill's.

The Report when put to the vote was adopted Mr. Tricumdas Gordhandas Khatau was re-elected.

Owing to soft condition of Turf due to recent heavy rains the Gwalior second race meeting will begin on Wednesday, 17th March and not on 16th as was announced.

The King has approved of the appointment of Mr. Guy Ponsonby Boys and Rai Bahadur Lalgopal Mukharji as puisne judges of the High Court of Allahabad.

MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

STRANDING OF "CITY OF AGRA."

A Marine Court of Inquiry was held in the Esplanade Police Court to inquire into the stranding of the S. S. "City of Agra" on the night of February 3 off the harbour of Cochin.

The Court consisted of Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Capt. Lionel A. Bedwell, Master of S. S. "Mirzapore", Captain James Beattie, Master of S. S. "Khosron" and two assessors. The inquiry is held at the request of the Bombay Government under the India Merchant Shipping Act.

Mr. Kirke-Smith, public prosecutor appeared for the Government while Mr. K. Melena Kemp represented the owners, the master and officers of the ship.

The ship was on its way from Alleppey to Cochin. It left Alleppey at 7-11 p.m. and as it was heading for Cochin harbour, the vessel was grounded at about 10-25, off the Cochin Light-house, and inspite of the Master's efforts to refloat her she remained aground till February 15. The vessel was then floated and brought for dry docking in Bombay on February 25.

Of the number of points to be decided by the Court of Inquiry, the following are some of the important ones:—What was the cause and reason of grounding; what was the state of tide and weather; were any steps taken to ascertain the strength and direction of the tide. Whether all the necessary precautions were taken for the navigation with proper and seamanlike care. Was the compass in order; what is the material damage sustained; was there any risk to life.

Capt. Thomas E. Price Master of the "City of Agra" was the first witness examined.

SEA SMOOTH.

Mr. Price said he had been in the employ of the Ellerman and Hall Line since December 6 1920. He had been twice on the West Coast of India as chief officer. The present was the first trip to the West Coast of India since he became master. It was dark when they left Alleppey. The night was clear and the sea smooth with a slight north-westerly breeze. The time of the movements of the ship while leaving Alleppey was recorded in the breeze scrap log book as well as the engine room log book. There was a difference between the two entries of about five minutes. It was the duty of the second officer to see that the clocks in the engine room and the bridge synchronised. About twenty minutes after the vessel set sail from Alleppey he sent down the third officer and the quartermaster who were with him on the bridge.

Asked why he was alone on the bridge, Mr. Price said he wanted to give the officers rest so as to be ready for night duty, for he was under the impression that they might be required to work cargo on arrival at Cochin. At 9-42 he commenced swinging the vessel towards Cochin light. Men were sent to anchor stations and Cadet Smith was sent to the starboard side of the forecastle head to heave the lead. At 9-50 p.m. he got 9 1|2 fathoms. He continued heaving the lead and calling out the readings to the bridge. At 9-47 the engine room telegraph was rung to "standing" at 9-52 to "slow ahead" and at 10-14 to "stop". At 10-23 after he got a cast of 5 1|2 fathoms he put the helm hard a starboard in order to round the vessel to an anchorage. Sounding four fathoms was called at 10-25 p.m. and at the same time witness felt a gentle jarring rung through the ship as if she had touched bottom. He immediately put the telegraph to full steam astern which he continued for half an hour. At 10-30 he gave orders to pump out No. 2 ballast tank containing approximately 270 tons. Witness explained the other measures he took to refloat the vessel and said he did not get off at all that night, not until the 15th. The vessel went aground eleven minutes after he stopped the engine. In eleven minutes she could have covered half a mile. He further stated that after grounding the ship must have shifted during the night. Although by working the engines he had been unable to move her exceept to swing her round. The mud being soft and oily, the lead used which weighed five to six pounds, would sink into the mud, leading to a difference in the soundings. He made no allowance for it because he had no idea about the mud being so soft as to be able to make a difference in the soundings.

The inquiry is proceeding.

STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Tuesday, Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot presiding.

The Committee decided to purchase a new fire engine for the Sewree Cotton Depot station. The Commissioner in his letter recommended the purchase of Leyland fire engine as that type of engine had proved quite satisfactory to their requirements. The engine is complete with a first aid appliance, extension ladder and a lightning set together with a special escape carrying arrangement. The engine would cost the Municipality a lump sum of £1,377-12-2.

MR. DEHLAVI AND NEXT ELECTION.

AHMEDABAD, March 15.

The Hon. Mr. A. M. K. Dehlavi, Minister of Excise, Government of Bombay, has issued a manifesto to the Mahomedan rural electorate of Northern Division contradicting the rumour that he is not standing in the forthcoming general election and that he is trying to be the Minister in some Native State. He announces his intention to contest the general election and serve his community.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Annual general meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Parsi Bazar Street, 3.0 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—Christ Church Old Boys v B. B. and C. I. Loco. 5-30 p.m. Bombay Gymkhana ground.

THURSDAY, March 18.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—N. W. Railway (Karachi) v Bombay Gymkhana, 5-30 p.m., Bombay Gymkhana ground.

FRIDAY, March 19.

The P and O s.s. China with English mails of March 4 ex Macedonia due at 9 a.m.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—G. I. P. Sholapur v B. B. and C. I. Railway, (H. Q.), 5-30 p.m. Bombay Gymkhana ground.

Mr. B. G. Horniman to deliver an address and make a statement regarding his new paper, Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, 6-15 p.m. (S. T.)

SATURDAY, March 20.

The s.s. Bozmak with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—B. B. and C. I. (Ajmer) v Eastern Telegraphs, 5-30 p.m.—Bombay Gymkhana ground.

Public lecture by Mr. S. Faizee Rehman on "Indian Art" at the Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, presiding, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

All-India Vadnagar Nagar Conference, Muzaffarabad Hall, Grant Road, 3 p.m.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Sunday to 6 a.m. of Monday :—

Smallpox 4 attacks and 1 death; Cholera nil; Plague nil; Influenza nil. Total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 67. The total mortality this day last year was 106.

ACWORTH LEPER ASYLUM.

The Governor's visit to the Asylum at Matunga which was to take place on the 23rd instant has been postponed 'sine die.'

AWARD OF CERTIFICATE TO MR MASANI

"The London University after an examination has awarded a Certificate with special distinction in Advanced Economics, Theoretical and Applied, (which includes Banking) to Mr. R. P. Masani, ex-Deputy Municipal Commissioner for Bombay."

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N Y K steamer "Bengal Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of call on the 15th instant, and is due to arrive here on or about the 17th April.

The Clan line s.s. "Haliartus" arrived in London in the afternoon of 12th instant.

LECTURE ON INDIAN ART.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, the Young Men's Parsee Association and the Muslim Students' Union, Mr. S. Faizee Rehman will deliver his second lecture on "Indian Art" with the aid of the magic lantern slides on Saturday (the 20th instant) at 6.30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, when Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Barrat-Law will preside.

BHAGINI SAMAJ EXHIBITION.

IN AID OF HARKISONDAS HOSPITAL.

In aid of the Sir Harkisondas Hospital Fund an Art Exhibition, organised by the Bhagini Samaj, was declared open by Mr Bhulabhai Jivanji Desai, Advocate of the Bombay High Court, at Madhav Baug, Bombay, on Saturday afternoon amidst a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen.

In declaring open the exhibition Mr. Bhulabhai Desai said that they were doubtless, aware of the appeal recently made by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for hospital funds. He could also appeal to them to help the Bhagini Samaj in its efforts to raise funds for the Sir Harkisondas Hospital. The women had done their duty and it was now for the men to help them in their noble object. He then declared the exhibition open to the public.

The exhibition will be open to the public for a week.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

ANNUAL SOCIAL GATHERING :

The annual social gathering of the staff and students of the Davar's College of Commerce was held on Saturday at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, when the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mirza Ali Akbar Khan presided. There was a large gathering. The evening's programme included some songs and musical pieces, which were all highly appreciated.

After the Principal had read the annual report, Mrs. Mirza distributed the prizes to the successful competitors in the Annual Sports meetings held on January 30.

The president in a short speech wished every prosperity to the college.

The gathering then adjourned for light refreshments and before dispersing, a love drama entitled "Topsy Turvy" by Gulfam was staged in Gujerati and evoked roars of laughter.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association distributed prizes on Sunday to the successful competitors in an elocution competition held recently under the auspices of the Association. A large gathering of ladies and well-wishers witnessed the function which was held in the Vanita Vishram Hall, Girgaum, and was presided over by Rao Bahadur D. J. Padhye. The proceedings were conducted entirely in Marathi.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi, the Association Secretary, speaking first, outlined the aims and objects of the Association and gave a brief account of the work done during last year.

PRIZE WINNERS

The following were the prize winners :—

Marathi Senior :—1. Mrs Sharadabai Sathye Rs. 20; 2. Miss V N Garud Rs. 15; 3. Mrs. S Karnik Rs. 10; 4. Miss K Agarkar Rs 5.; 5. Miss B Khare Rs. 5.

Gujarati Senior :—1. Miss G. D. Bhagat Rs. 20.

Marathi Junior :—1. Miss G H Mhasker Rs. 15. 2. Miss L B Jaikar Rs. 10. 3. Miss T P Takale Rs. 5. 4. Miss S S Pandit Rs 5.

Gujarati Junior :—1. Miss T Anandji Rs. 15; 2. Miss B H Velji Rs 10; 3 Miss V T Dosu Rs 5. 4. Miss I Purshottamdas Rs. 5.

LADY WILSON.

STILL SERIOUSLY ILL.

The following radio message despatched from the s.s. "Rawalpindi" at 3 p.m. on Tuesday has been received at the Government House, Bombay.

"Slight improvement in Lady Wilson's condition maintained, but still seriously ill."

ALLEGED DEFALCATION.

MILL OFFICE EMPLOYEES CHARGED.

Mr. H. B. Spencer opened the case before the Third Presidency Magistrate, in which Narottam Ranchodji Desai and Ramniklal Keshavlal Mehta two of the employees in the Bombay Office of Sir Hukumchand Mill's are charged with defalcation on six different counts to the extent of Rs 45,000.

Mr. R. M. Desai, Pleader, appeared for Narottam while Mr. Sorab Kapadia, pleader defended Ramniklal.

The prosecution alleged that the complainants were the Managing Agents of two of Sir Hukumchand's Mills at Indore. Mr. H. M. Mehta one of their travelling supervisors paid a visit to the Bombay branch in January last. He ordered accounts to be made. On January 25, Mr. Mehta sent Ramniklal to fetch Narottam who had absented himself during the preparation of the accounts. Narottam was the Sales Manager while Ramniklal was the Cashier. Narottam did not accompany Ramniklal, but was alleged to have sent a letter to the office making certain increminating admissions. On the inspection of accounts Mr. Mehta was alleged to have found defalcations to the time of about Rs. 45,000, and discovered that both the accused were involved in it.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution.

AT THE EXCELSIOR.

THE BUNCH OF KEYS.

The Bunch of Keys presented their second programme at the Excelsior Theatre, last night, to an appreciative audience. Eddie Garr was as witty as usual and shared with Billy Bray the burden of providing food for humour. In "Over There," a scene laid in America, he excelled himself as Archibald Travers, a gentleman of spirits. Stella Esdaille has the right temperament for the part she plays and never fails to make a success of what she handles. Enid Marshall and Grant Maclean took part in a couple of duets which went well with the audience. The real success of the evening was the dancing of Dore Desnaux who was particularly good as the Dancing Doll. Dorothy "Jo" Wrenn is to be congratulated upon the able manner in which she accompanied the items throughout the evening. The final item "A Tinkly Tune" was a tinkling success. A change of programme will be made on Friday.

MR. TAIRSEE & STANDING COMMITTEE.

Mr. Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee has addressed the following letter to members of the Corporation :—

The election to the Standing Committee, as usual, will take place in the first April meeting, and I take this opportunity to advise you that I am one of the candidates.

I believe I have capacity and zeal for the work, and as it is not the willingness of the candidate but your vote that counts, that I write to you to request that if my record in the past justifies and serves to indicate what running form to expect from me, and if you are satisfied, you will please vote for me, for which accept my thanks in advance. You are requested not to say "yes" or "no", now or hereafter, but to vote as you, in your discretion, consider fit.

VICEROY AT KOTAH.

BANQUET SPEECH.

VICEROY'S CAMP, (Kotah Jn.) March 15.

The Viceroy in the course of his speech at the banquet at Kotah on Sunday, said :

I join with Your Highness in hoping that the recommendations of the Skeen Committee will prove to be of great utility in connection with the recruitment and training of Indians to serve as officers in the Indian army in view of the interest of the subject of the enquiry to Indian states. A representative of the states was appointed as a member of the Committee, and I readily appreciate that this question is of special interest to Your Highness and your State. Few states have a finer record of martial traditions. The fighting annals of the people of this State began at Fattehabad in 1658 and continued through the 17th, 18th and part of the 19th century. They have been revived in the 20th century by Your Highness's connection with the 42nd Deoli regiment and the participation of your subjects on behalf of the Empire in the campaigns of the great war.

The unsettlement of economic conditions after the war made it impossible to investigate with any hope of success at an earlier date the problems which are now under the consideration of the Currency Commission but the situation is now more favourable for the enquiry, and I trust that the recommendation of the Commission will be of permanent benefit to the financial structure in India and conduce to greater facilities for the operations of trade and commerce. The expansion of these activities is to a great extent dependent upon the establishment of stable conditions of exchange and currency specially suited to the local requirements of the country. I thank your Highness for your kindness and hospitality and I ask all those present to join me in drinking long life and happiness to His Highness the Maharaja of Kotah and prosperity to his State.—A.P.

POPULARISING OF URDU.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 15.

At yesterday's session of Jamiat-I-Ulema-I-Hind resolutions were passed appointing a committee to take steps to popularise Urdu throughout the country and asking Ulemas to translate Quoran into English and other languages.—A. P.

COUNCIL ENTRY

HINDU SABHA'S POSITION

A NOTE OF WARNING

DELHI, March 15.

The Hindu Mahasabha assembled again this morning with a thin House and adopted two resolutions moved from the Chair. One effected some verbal changes in the constitution of the Sabha and the other reaffirmed the resolution passed at the last annual session regarding the education of children, promotion of fraternal relations with other sister communities, use of Swadeshi goods in general of hand spun and hand woven cloth in particular, formation of volunteer organisations for social and religious work, promotion of cow protection and organisation in every Hindu mohalla.

Mr. Vijayaragavachari of (Salem) then moved his resolution on Sangathan. He said the movement of Sangathan had two objects, one of defending Hinduism against outside attacks, and secondly, to promote harmony and goodwill between the different communities in India. Hindus should do justice to other communities as well as to themselves. The object of the Sangathan was to find out the causes of the disintegration of Hindus and remove all such cases, thereby effecting unity amongst all communities of Hindus. All persons professing Hinduism should be brought within one fold.—A.P.

Swami Satya Deva in seconding the resolution on Sangathan moved by Mr. C. Vijayaraghavachari of Salem said that Sangathan had been started with the object of infusing national spirit in India.

Bhai Parmanand sid that Congress had been changing phases and had undergone considerable change from time to time when Mahatma Gandhi was at the head. To-day men and money of the Congress was to be used for running its own elections. The way adopted by the Congress for uniting Hindus and Muslims had failed and Sangathan was the only way to achieve it. Protection of Hindu interests required that politics should be part of the Sangathan and Hindu Sabha should run its own candidates for the next general elections unless Congress undertook to protect Hindu interests. He supported the resolution.

Lala Lajpat Rai said that one object of the resolution was to sail clear of politics. The Mahasabha had Liberals, Conservatives, Radicals and even anarchists among its members and it was therefore impossible to have a common political programme. If Hindus would send their best men to Councils the Sabha and Sangathan work would get a set-back and would suffer. Lala Lajpat Rai asked whether there was any Hindu in Councils to-day who acted against Hindu interests. (A Voice:—Pandit Motilal Nehru.) Lala Lajpat Rai refuted the allegation and said Pandit Motilal Nehru was one of the few patriotic Indians who had given his all for the country. In conclusion he exhorted Hindus not to treat other communities contemptuously.

Rajkumar of Amethi and Pandit Hari Har Sarup also supported the resolution which was unanimously adopted.

A number of resolutions were then put from the chair protesting against judicial intervention in Hindu processions, separation of North Western Frontier Province from the Central Government's control and were adopted.

COUNCIL ENTRY.

The question of Council entry was then taken up.

Rai Kedar Nath in lending his support to the compromise resolution said it was so worded that it would be acceptable to both sections of Hindus, namely those who stood for controlling elections and those who were opposed to it.

Pandit Nekiram Sharma declared that the resolution embodied warning to all Hindu members to make interests of the community their pricipal concern in all Legislative and Municipal institutions.

Lala Duni Chand said that he was not in agreement with the resolution. The speaker wanted to proceed when the President asked him to read the statement of Pandit Motilal Nehru. This resulted in much confusion. Lala Dunichand said he would not budge an inch from the rostrum unless he was dragged bodily. He wanted that he should be allowed to reply to the points raised by Bhai Parmanand. At last, however, the speaker consented to read the statement of Pandit Motilal Nehru.

Mrs. Naidu just now came and sat near Lala Dunichand.

PANDIT MOTILAL'S STATEMENT.

Pandit Motilal Nehru then in the course of his statement said :—I am constitutionally incapable of entering into the communal aspect of the question and can only speak from the Nationalist point of view. But it seems to me that in this particular instance it coincides with the communal point of view. The Hindu Mahasabha has laid itself out to accomplish a very desirable object of bringing about solidarity of the Hindu race inhabiting India and I beg the Mahasabha to approach the question from the standpoint alone. The Mahasabha claims Congressmen, Swarajists, Liberals, Moderates, Loyalists and even Anarchists among its members and is thus supposed to represent all shades of political thought in the country. It has not only a political programme of its own but brings together under its banner political parties as wide apart as poles. How then can it possibly Perform functions of a political caucus. Eligibility of candidates for election is not to be judged by their political convictions but by degree of solicitude they show to protect communal interests. It may and will in all probability happen that where the interests of Hindus as such is jeopardised non-co-operating Congressmen will by reason of their convictions resort to a line of action diametrically opposed to that which will suggest to ultra Loyalists. To put an extreme case a non-co-operator might resort to some kind of civil disobedience while an ultra Loyalist might content himself with petitions, memorials and deputations.

CONGRESS—A HINDU ORGANISATION

It is difficult to conceive how a political caucus can possibly run candidates with such divergent views. The Hindu Sabha if it undertakes to run elections can only do so as a caucus. It is no use concealing the fact that the Indian National Congress is predominantly of Hindu organisation. It started and developed as such and whatever strength it received from the Mussalmans from time to time is fast decreasing as a result of revival of independent Muslim organisations. Through all vicissitudes of fortunes that it has passed the Indian National Congress remains and will always continue to be the premier national institution of the country. Why is it at all necessary to usurp its functions and confer them on newly-started Hindu organisations? What is there to prevent the Hindu Mahasabha as a whole to enlist itself in the ranks of the national institutions. I have heard complaints that Congress does not look after the interests of the Hindus. Does true remedy lie in opposing your great national institution for communal advantages or is it to be found by supporting it for the good of all the communities? It is impossible for me to give adequate expression to all that I feel on this question within the time at my disposal. I am dictating these lines shortly before I have to leave Delhi. I cannot wait even to examine the transcript of shorthand notes but I must utter a note of warning before I finish. Your efforts at strengthening and unifying the Hindus of all castes and classes will be entirely frustrated if you adopt the proposal to run elections to Councils. You will be creating further divisions on political grounds. You will be estranging from each other men of some caste and sub caste by forcing them into hostile political camps and it will be beyond your power to reunite them even to the extent to which they stand united to-day."

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya said he was rejoiced that the Mahasabha's move in regard to Council entry had attracted the members of the Swaraj Party to attend the present session. Hindus, said the Pandit, were not asked to talk about Mahasabha whereas Muslims stood firm in their Muslim League. It was a wrong pessimism to think that Hinduism would disintegrate if elections were run on the Mahasabha ticket.

The resolution on being put to vote was carried by an overwhelming majority, Swami Shradhanand and a few Swarajists present dissenting. After a brief speech by Raja Narendra Nath the session concluded.

It is understood that the next session of the Mahasabha will be held in Behar during the Easter holidays.

SEPARATION OF N. W. F. PROVINCE.

DELHI, March 15.

The following resolution was carried to-day in the Hindu Mahasabha :—Whereas the administration of the N. W. F. Province was separated from the Punjab with the express object of bringing it directly under the Government of India, and whereas the safety of India from foreign aggression and also the protection of non-Muslim inhabitants of that province required that the admiistration of that province should continue to be an All-India concern, and whereas there is a large deficit in the finances of that province which is made good by the Central Government, this Mahasabha is strongly opposed to the proposal to convert the administration of that province into a separate province under the Government of India Act, and is of opinion that it should continue to remain under the direct administraion of the Central Government.—A. P.

LEAGUE CRISIS

DOMINION REPRESENTATIVES MEET

CONFERENCE WITH SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN

LONDON, Mar. 16.

Geneva.—A meeting of all the Dominions' representatives was summoned at ten this morning in order that Sir A. Chamberlain might inform them of the latest phases of the situation. The conference broke up at half past eleven and the delegates said that the situation was much more hopeful.

BRAZIL'S POSITION.

The Brazilian Foreign Minister, M. Franco and the Uruguayan M. Gauni, both non-permanent members of the Council, are conferring with the delegates of the other Latin-American States for the purpose of furnishing the latter with the explanations of the crisis and the attitude of Brazil regarding her claim to a permanent seat—Reuter.

BRAZIL'S DETERMINED STAND.

LONDON, March 15.

Geneva.—Owing to Brazil's unwavering determination to veto any proposal that Germany should become a member of the League unless Brazil is given a permanent seat, it is understood that the Council of the League is jointly appealing by telegraph to Rio de Janeiro.—Reuter.

CUSTOMS GREAT WIN.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

CUSTOMS (Davis 3, Hasset 1) 4 goals.
BOOTA SINGH'S XI 1 goal.

The Customs disposed of Boota Singh's XI by 4 goals to one in the second round of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament on Tuesday when a keenly contested match was witnessed. The opening stages were in favour of the Customs who scored through Davis. The result hardly does justice to the visitors from Rawalpindi who played a clean and delightful game. Against set of backs who used their weight too frequently, they could not do any damage but occasionally called upon Cowton to save.

The Customs led by a goal at half-time Hassett was responsible for the second goal and Davis added two more in fine style. Boota Singh's team however, managed to score through Mahomed Jan five minutes before the finish.

Teams were :—

CUSTOMS :—F. Cowton; Lynn and Potts: Chapman, Sollivan and Loveday; Gerrard, Hassett, R. Cowton, Davis and Wright.

BOOTA SINGH'S XI :—Atma Singh; Teasdale and Syed Hussein; Harch, Haedit Singh, and Jagat Singh; Thadeus, Gabley, Teja Singh, Mahomed Jan and Mohan Singh.

Umpires :—Messrs. James and Molony.

SINGAPORE BASE.

EFFECT ON LABOUR IN MALAYA.

LONDON, March 15.

In the House of Commons, to-day, replying to a question, Mr. Amery said he had received representations to the effect that the demands for Labour for the Naval base at Singapore were affecting the supply of rubber plantations, but the Governor had assured him that the total requirements of the Naval Base were insufficient to have any marked effect on the Labour situation in Malaya, and the Government of Malaya was closely watching the situation with the local representative of the Admiralty.—Reuter's Special.

PUNJAB POLICE.

ALLEGATION OF CORRUPTION.

LAHORE, March 15.

At the Punjab Legislative Council to-day discussion was continued on the motion of Chaudhri Afzal Haq that the total police grant be reduced by Re. 1, and several non-official members made lengthy speeches attacking the administration of police and the corruption that prevailed in the department. The discussion had not concluded even after four hours' debate when the Council adjourned till to-morrow.

Mr. Dunnett, Chief Secretary and Mr. Dobson, Home Secretary, defended the Police Department and officers against the attack of non-officials which they characterised as unfair, unjust and futile.

Mr. Dobson repudiated the charges brought against superior officers of the Department and said that public services like the police required support of the House and the public and not unrelenting criticism. Whatever defects of police force might be, he said, this was best provincial police force in India.

Mian Abdul Aziz who spoke for full hour said Government was encouraging a spirit of corruption instead of trying to check the poison.

Sir John Maynard shouted in loud voice: "No."

DR. BESANT ON ISLAM.

CALCUTTA, March 15.

Speaking at the Moslem Institute yesterday on "Value of Islam to World Culture", Dr. Annie Besant showed how life and teachings of the Prophet of Islam made a people steeped in ignorance and superstition and rent by jealousies into a mighty nation. She also pictured the glorious of Islam and repudiated the view that Islam was swayed by sword, and concluded by laying that Islam's contribution in the domain of intellect had materially added to the stock of human knowledge and world culture.—A. P.

BURMA COUNCIL.

RANGOON, March 15.

At the Burma Legislative Council to-day the Finance Member moved for a grant for Finance and Revenue Departments. There were 16 motions for cuts, nominal and substantial, the latter being either under the name of the Home Rulers or Nationalists. Of the substantial cuts 3 were moved. Two of them were lost and the last cut under loans and advances by the provincial Government was being discussed when the Council adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

ECHO OF MONTGOMERY JAIL INCIDENT

LAHORE, March 15.

On the report of the Punjab Jail Enquiry Committee regarding the assault on Lala Bodhraj, M.L.C., in Montgomery Jail, which was presented by Sir John Maynard in the Punjab Council to-day, Government have decided that the Superintendent and the Jailer failed in their duty. Major Truter, Superintendent, had been reverted from employment in jail department to the civil medical department and Jailor Niamutullah Khan has been transferred to a small district jail. He will not be employed in any important jail. Two prisoners who were charged with assault will shortly be tried by a magistrate.—A. P.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormasji and Co., Frere Road, Fort).

MAY.

16th March, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	18.71
To-day's Opening Rate	18.73
Difference	—.01
To-day's Closing Rate	1877
Difference	+6

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road, Bombay).

MAY.

16th March, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	9.38
To-day's Opening Rate	9.40
Difference	+.02
To-day's Closing Rate	9.45
Difference	+.07

Khandi Closing Rate.	Rs. 357-4-0
Sewri Closed.	Rs. 357-0-0

ACUTE FEELING AGAINST NEW TAXES

BARODA, Mar 14.

To-day being the last day of the Hindu Calendar, all shops in the city are closed. Vehicular traffic is going on as usual.

Popular feeling is running so high against the new taxes that the mercantile community is determined to carry on the hartal for some days to come. Great pressure is being brought to bear on them to persuade them to stop the hartal and open their shops. A crowded meeting was held yesterday at Nyaya Mandir Park for the purpose at which prominent citizens exorted the audience to reconsider their attitude. Resolutions were passed calling upon the merchants to reopen their shops.—A. P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Sir Jagadis and Lady Bose will leave Calcutta to-day and will sail for Europe from Bombay on Saturday. Sir Jagadis has been invited by the British and Continental Universities to deliver lectures while in Europe.

Rao Bahadur G. B. Ambegaokar, the Naib Dewan and the Gaekwar Maharaja's Private Secretary, has been appointed Chief Justice of the Baroda High Court. The present Chief Justice Mr. Dandekar is to act as a second judge of the High Court.—A. P.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

News has been received in Lucknow that a tornadic passed over Jhansi on Sunday afternoon devastating the standing crops. Several houses were damaged, also railway workshops and British soldiers' barracks.—A. P.

The report of Caledonian Society, Calcutta for the last year shows that income reached the total of Rs. 7,082/4/0 this being the largest income for any one year since the inauguration of the Society.—A. P.

Under the presidency of Mahamahopadhyay Haraprasad Sastri a public meeting held at Albert Hall, on Sunday protested against the proposal of the Government of India for removing the Imperial Library from Calcutta to Delhi.—A. P.

The Founders' Day of the National Council of Education, Calcutta, was celebrated at Jadabpur on Sunday. Addressing the students Sir P. C. Ray said that in no department of life would they succeed unless they could develop qualities of self-reliance and self-control. He advised them to take seriously to their career in life with a thinking mind and a strong and resolute will.—A. P.

While swimming at Babu Ghat, Hooghly, on Saturday, a Jewish lad Salim Mordacai aged about 17 was carried away by spring tide and was drowned.—A. P.

A Trivandrum message says :—In the High Court Chief Justice Chatfield delivered judgment to-day in the Syrian Church Fund Case, admitting revision, on the grounds of natural justice of the question of excommunication of the Metropolitan Murdynasious.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY

During the 11th week of 1926, that is, the week ending the 13th instant, the total mortality 551 was 2 more than the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 22.10. These figures compare favourably with those for the 11th week of 1925 when the mortality was 679 and death-rate 28.03 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1921-1925 when the average mortality was 914 and death-rate 38.98.

Out of the total deaths, 135 were among infants under one year of age; 13 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City.

Cholera was absent during the week.

Smallpox caused 28 attacks and 18 deaths.

Plague caused 4 attacks (including 1 imported) and 2 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 375 and compares favourably with that for the 11th week of 1925 when the figure was 295 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1921-25) viz., 395.

THE LANDLORDS' ASSOCIATION.

THE LANDLORDS' ASSOCIATION is formed for the purpose of safeguarding the interests of the Landlords of the Bombay Presidency.

The Landlords' Association is prepared to take up all questions affecting Landlords, throughout the Presidency, to ventilate their just grievances and to obtain redress for them from all quarters, be they in relation to the Municipality, the Improvement Trust, The Development Department or the Government.

The Landlords' Association undertakes to watch zealously the rights of the Landlords to their respective properties and to take all necessary measures to ward off any unjust interference by authorities in their rights.

The Landlords' Association is always ready to advise and assist individual landlords, who are members of the Landlords' Association in matters relating to their properties.

The next matter which the Association intends to take up is about the Refund and Draw-back Rules of the Bombay Municipality and the hardships caused thereby.

ALL LANDLORDS ARE REQUESTED TO JOIN THE ASSOCIATION.

Applications may be sent to the HONORARY SECRETARIES of the Landlords Association, Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

For PYORRHOEA and SPONGY, BLEEDING GUMS USE KADLEY'S PYORRHOL. For 4 days Re. 1-8-0 per bottle and then ever afterwards. KADLEY'S NEOTHYMOL DENTAL CREAM Re. 0-12-0 per tube. OR KADLEY'S AROM ANTISEPTIC TOOTH POWDER. Re. 0-4-0 per tin. PACKING, POSTAGE EXTRA. Write for these specifics and literature to The sole distributors for India:—

K VENKAT RAO & SONS.
Court Road, Mangalore, S. INDIA.

YOUR EYE

Does it trouble you? If so, try SELLER'S LOTUS HONEY, the safest, surest and most high-praised Nature's cure for Eye-diseases. Cures even Cataract etc. Literature free. Kemp & Co., or Thomas & Taylor Ltd., Bombay.

DIRECT YOUR ENQUIRIES FOR ANYTHING **ELECTRICAL** TO

Reliance ELECTRIC HARDWARE **Stores**

ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS.

VITHAL SAVANA BLDGS., LOHAR CHAWL, BOMBAY 2.

BATLIBOI'S

ACCOUNTANCY TRAINING INSTITUTE

Offers best training in Accounting, Banking, Company Management and Secretarial Work and Theory and Practice of Commerce.

Best staff, individual attention, fee moderate and payable by instalments.

Send for Prospectus at Yusuf Buildings, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bomby.

You are invited to make thorough inquiries before joining.

Enrolments for 1927
Exams. now proceeding

LARGE SHIPMENTS OF
MARBLES & TILES
for FLOORS and WALLS, etc.
ARRIVED:
Sold at competitive rates.

C. BHOGILAL & Co.
Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
Telegram: FASHION. 'Phone: 24852.

ORIENTAL

Government Security
LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

RESULTS OF THE COMPANY'S OPERATIONS DURING THE THREE YEARS 1922-1924.

PROFIT RS, 51,00,000

INCREASED BONUSES DECLARED
ON WHOLE LIFE POLICIES;
Rs. 22½ per Rs. 1,000 per annum
ON ENDOWMENT POLICIES;
Rs. 18 per Rs. 1,000 per annum.

The Company's increasing popularity is reflected by

NEW	1923—Rs. 1,74,00,000
BUSINESS	1924—Rs. 2,37,00,000
	1925—Rs. 2,96,00,000

NOW IS THE TIME TO INVEST PROFITABLY IN A LIFE POLICY
For full particulars apply to:
THE MANAGER
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

TILES & MARBLES

Our quality Defy Competition

SAJAN & CO.

1. Custom House Road, Fort, BOMBAY

AMERICAN

A. C. MOTORS from ½ to 25 H.P. D.C. Motors 1-8 to 15 H.P. Portable and Testing Instruments Rectifiers, Elec. Coffee grinders and Icecream freezers. Competitive prices, Heavy Built.

Apply R. N. BAPASOLA, Mubarak Manzil, Apollo Street, Fort or
BABAN GOKHALAY.
Bhatwadi, Girgaum.

The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1926.

A BRAIN-WAVE.

Thanks to a remarkable brain-wave, Sir Sankaran Nair has been able to devise a scheme of dominion-status for the Tamil-speaking race. The convention hitherto has been to suggest the formation of linguistic provinces, but Sir Sankaran Nair has improved upon it by actually parcelling out ten districts into provinces with "complete self-government". He has put it forward as a serious contribution to current politics and the novelty of it becomes the more impressive when we compare the earnest entreaty of the Lower House for a royal commission, with the self-assurance prompting the plan of Swaraj for the Tamilians. Beyond countenancing the idea of linguistic provinces, it is difficult for any one to support Sir Sankaran Nair's idle dissertation on dominion-status for Tamil Nadu. The re-integration of provinces can have no real meaning until the problem of Swaraj for India as a whole is satisfactorily settled. Sir Sankaran Nair believes, so to speak, in taking care of the pence, leaving the pounds to take care of themselves, and in his zeal he pleads for a province with "complete dominion-status" in direct relation with Whitehall. The idea is fundamentally grotesque, and to realise it, we may cursorily to examine the elements of sovereignty he vests in the Tamil race. Professing to follow the practice of self-governing dominions in the Empire, Sir Sankaran Nair details a scheme which is too artificial even for the theorists of the "Round Table."

The Government of the Tamil race should, says Sir Sankaran Nair, consist of the King, a Senate and a House of Commons. Parliament should have power to make laws for peace, order and good government of the provinces in respect of all subjects including taxation, expenditure, loans, postal and telegraphic services, railways, aeroplanes, naval, military and air forces. The little dominion will have a Lower House of 300 members while the Upper House will consist of retired civilians and gentlemen "whose income from land was not less than one lakh of rupees." Tamil Nadu is isolated into a separate dominion, and Sir Sankaran Nair naively adds that the Tamil race need not be worried about an army or central defence, since they are flourishing in the South far from the North-Western border. With other dominions barring the way, Tamil Nadu is safely esconced like Switzerland without a navy. Sir Sankaran Nair has started at the wrong end in constructing these nursery dominions, and leaving India a thing of shreds and patches. The Tamil race will probably be content to wait and share the settlement of Swaraj for India before even dreaming of the end of centralised authority. India requires a strong Central Government and whenever questions of provincial autonomy are airily discussed, there is a tendency to minimise the importance of a free government at the centre, national in spirit and enjoying the allegiance of constituent provinces. Sir Sankaran Nair mentally abolishes the Central Government, making as he does the Tamil Nadu into an independent dominion and connecting it with the Empire. The Commonwealth of India Bill at least retains the conception of an All-India State.

To suggest the welter of such dominions in the country and undermine the solidarity of national sentiment, is to indulge in fantastic notions of originality. It is hard to understand how a man of Sir Sankaran Nair's intellect could have condescended to discuss a scheme so complicated and insular as the liberation of the Tamil race and the conferment of separate dominion status on Tamilians who are not likely to appreciate his unsolicited intervention. In the Reforms Despatch of March 1919, Sir Sankaran Nair, then a member of Lord Chelmsford's Government, sagely remarked: "Responsible government in the provinces demands responsible government in the Government of India, as otherwise provincial responsibility will be diluted." Now he fashions out a province and without paying any attention to the need of concurrent reform in the Central Government calls the process of dismemberment the prelude to dominion status in the more arid tracts of the Madras Presidency. Sir Sankaran Nair probably intends to demonstrate our capacity for self-government in an experimental area, but the the method is nearly as dangerous as the proposal of Lord Sydenham to Indianise a district subject to the malignant control of a Civilian Hierarchy eager to damn every claim of Indian efficiency. These piece-meal aspirations are risky, because there is no 'bona fide' collaboration in such attempts between the existing order of autocracy and the projected scheme of dominion-status. Sir Sankaran Nair has built his fabric of Tamil liberation upon the error that India is but a geographical expression.

REMOVING THE BLOT.

Whenever the Hindu Maha Sabha has a session, there are croakers and mischief-makers in a section of the Press in India who cannot forego the temptation of calling it an anti-Muslim body. This is as mischievous as condemning the Muslim League wholesale as anti-Hindu. We have always warned religious enthusiastics in this country against the grave danger to national solidarity in starting avowedly sectional movements. They cut deeper the communal misunderstandings, they fan the flames of communal passions and ultimately fall into the hands of reactionaries. They also cause unseemly delight in quarters where the belief is strongly held and purposefully broadcast that the paramount position of the English in this country can only be kept up by a further cleavage between Hindus and Muslims. There are delighted critics of the Hindu Maha Sabha who descend to the mean abuse of describing its activities as a "Muslim hunt." We would advise all sensible Muslims, who, while justifiably alive to the need of safe-guarding the interests of their community, realise the urgent need of a closer understanding with the great sister community of Hindus, not to be influenced by such interested vituperation.

The great problem before the Hindu Maha Sabha session at Delhi was to discover some formula regarding the immediate necessity of doing away with the curse of Untouchability, a formula acceptable to the reasonable Sanatanists and equally welcome to the most extreme reformers. Lala Lajpat Rai succeeded in discovering some phraseology to which a large body of Sanatanists gave their consent and his remark that the resolution adopted meant that while the use of public wells, public schools, and public roads must be allowed to "untouchables" as a matter of elementary human right, it did not ask the Maha Sabha to allow them the use of private institutions, indicated how far Hindu reformers had succeeded in battling against orthodox prejudice. We confess the compromise, though it marks a considerable advance, is most unsatisfactory. The battle against unjust orthodoxy has not been won. We hope, however, the struggle will be carried on with greater vigour and no compromise will be allowed to abate the zeal of those Hindus who are determined that the blot of Untouchability shall be erased as rapidly as possible.

We cannot, however, congratulate the Hindu Maha Sabha on the excursion it made into the political field. We should have thought it had enough to do in consolidating the dissident ranks of Hinduism, in launching constructive schemes for the stoppage of that physical degeneration about which the Hindus complain, and in bravely demolishing the apathy regarding women's education still current amongst the orthodox than mixing itself up with the running of candidates for elections and mistakenly looking at the common endeavour of political advancement from the crabbed view-point of the Muslim League. There were saner men present at the Delhi meeting, who did make their voice heard, and a compromise resolution was arrived at, which, unfortunately, stultifies itself. The Maha Sabha resolves that "Hindu Sabhas should not put forward candidates for election", but in the next paragraph it says that the committee appointed at Belgaum "in consultation with provincial Hindu Sabhas ..... should take all proper steps which include the running of its own candidates where necessary to safe-guard the Hindu interests" We are afraid there will be reactionaries in local Sabhas anxious to run candidates on a purely sectional basis, and then it will be a political adventure into which the Maha Sabha will be involved, an adventure which will be suicidal to the best interests of the country. In this connection no wiser counsel could have been given to the Hindu Maha Sabha than that contained in the speech of Pundit Motilal Nehru. "Your efforts at strengthening and unifying the Hindus of all castes and creeds," he said, "will be entirely frustrated if you adopt the proposal to run elections to the Councils. You will be creating further divisions on political grounds." It is a national misfortune that no heed was paid to this advice.

INDIANS IN IRAQ.

DISCARDED TOOLS OF BRITISH IMPERIALISM.

(By G. K. N.)

I

The public in India have taken a keen interest in the welfare of their countrymen in South Africa and other colonies but little, if any, attention appears to have been paid to the case of Indians in Iraq. It has been assumed generally that since Iraq (or Mesopotamia) was captured from the Turks by the British Forces it has remained as a spoil of war in the hands of the latter and that it is governed in the same manner as India. The presence of British forces and administrators, in this holy land has kept the Indian mind at rest and no thought has ever been paid to the plight in which poor Indians are placed in this part of the world.

Services During and After the War.

In the great war, in which Indians lost more lives and money in Mesopotamia than in any other part of the world, Iraq was captured from the Turks by the Indian Expeditionary Forces (later termed as Mesopotamian Expeditionary Forces). The hardships endured by these forces in the memorable siege of Kut al Amara and the manner in which the Indian troops later carried the offensive against the Turks by capturing Baghdad are too well-known to need repetition here. Soon after the occupation of Iraq by military forces, a temporary civil administration was set up in the country to replace the old Turkish regime. This administration was manned almost entirely by Indian personnel, both technical and non-technical, and except for British heads of departments and a few other British officials, the entire machinery of the Government was managed by Indian officials. Without any loss of time, the Indians opened railways, posts, telegraphs, veterinary, medical and all other important services required for an up-to-date administration; works of public utility were developed and various other improvements were also made in the country, in which the best Indian workmen and labourers were utilized to the greatest possible extent. The demand during the war time on the Indian nation for soldiers to fight the Turks in Mesopotamia was as great and the output as much as during this period of the so-called civil administration, during which recruitment of personnel was carried on for most of the departments through established military agencies in India. Whatever may have been the political outlook in the country during the temporary regime of the Civil Administration, no one can deny the Indian personnel the credit they deserved for so efficiently running an administration in difficult and trying conditions of life.

Wholesale Dismissal.

The hesitation on the part of the British Government with regard to declaration of their policy in Mesopotamia resulted in local disturbances, which assumed wide proportions during the year 1920. Here again the Indian aid was requisitioned, almost as much as during the war time, and several precious Indian lives were lost to bring about peace in the country. It is needless to recapitulate the troubles and privations to which the brave Indian personnel were subjected by the Arabs during these disturbances. Several of the Indians in distant outposts, which were surrounded and captured by the Arabs, remained in a state of captivity for a considerable time while others ran for days without proper clothing equipment or food to places of safety. Some of them, even while in a captive state, risked their lives to render some service to the British Government. With the co-operation of Indian forces, called from India specially for the purpose, peace was restored and independence was promised to the Arabs. The hazy ideas of establishing a British Government in Iraq thus came to an abrupt conclusion and the Arabs got in a few months by a show of their power what India has not got by empty talk of its leaders for nearly a century. A national government was soon set up in the country, a cabinet was formed, a king was elected and a Parliament was opened. Laws were framed in the language of the people, the use of English as the official language ceased, accounts were rendered in Arabic and the Indianized administration was transferred into an Arab one. Without any consideration of their past services or realization of the position in relation to their future careers, a wholesale dismissal was ordered in the ranks of the Indian personnel, who were packed to India in ship loads, one after the other.

Disillusionment.

These faithful Indians in Iraq were considered in the British Parliament as the cause of the disturbances in Iraq because they were coloured people of India. Forgotten were their good deeds and great sacrifices and by an irony of fate these people, who had done so much for the country, were treated as lepers and segregated to India. It was assumed then that as a result of the control by the Government of India over the military and the civil administrations of Iraq since the beginning of the war, Iraq, which was captured from the Turks, would continue to be governed from Simla and several thousands of Indians, who had sacrificed their all for the improvement of Iraq, had a clear vision of future betterment of the country and of themselves before them. They knew that, being Asiatics, particularly of the same bend of mind, habits and religion as the Arabs, they would reap the reward of their honest labours by settling down in the country, which they had conquered with their blood. They were also under the impression that the policy of the Indian Government would be to develop the country in order to find an outlet for the Indian immigrants, whose home-land was being exploited by British interests. The end of local disturbances in Iraq and the change of British policy towards the Arabs, however, ended their dreams and with the effective transfer of the control of the country's administration from the India Office to the Colonial Office, Indians began to realize their folly. They saw clearly that by helping to subdue the Arabs and to defeat the Turks, they had merely enslaved another nation to the control of the British, without a spark of gain for themselves.

"PULL THE CHAIN."

If there is any Hell on Earth under the British Raj; it is certainly found in Third Class Carriage on Indian Railways. But there is also a fundamental difference between the God-ordained one on the other side of the world and the British-ordained one on this side of the grave. The Almighty had to create a hell for sins committed by men, while the all-powerful British have ordained an earthly hell for Indians for no sins of theirs. If there is any sin, however, which these poor Indians commit, it consists in this that they fill the coffers of the Railway Companies more than the first and second class passengers. The irony of the whole Railway working is that in spite of the fact that these high-class passengers cause a loss to railway companies in the end, their comforts are looked after and worked to the minutest detail, while these poor third class passengers who really pay them are very conveniently ignored and uncared for, to the benefit of high class passengers. Travelling in the third class on the C.M.P. and the M.S.M. especially makes one's hair stand on end. Have the big functionaries of both the railway companies no eyes to see what the lot of these numberless poor travellers is? Are their eyes blind-fold when, day after day and year after year, third class carriages are running with human beings packed like sardines? The more we look to and rely upon railway companies for the redress of grievances, the less mindful they are. So it is high time, the public took the law into their own hands and worked it.

For example, when there is illegal overcrowding why should we not pull the chain? Recently Mr. Popatlal Shah of Baroda travelled by the Nagpur mail and established the right of a passenger to protest against such over-crowding.

It is no use always appealing to the mere good sense of railway servants. It may be done in the first instance. But failing that it must always be borne in mind that self-defence is the best remedy and a resort to all sorts of lawful methods will prove to be a panacea for many an ill which we have to meet with in every-day life.

V. G. J.

TRIFLES.

An American scientist declares that there are insects living on tin. Query: How many insects have managed to thrive on the "tin" lost in the Back Bay?

* * *

A Scottish paper points out with pride that Glasgow has more varieties of street entertainers than London. That may be. But Bombay will be hard to beat in this line.

* * *

Although he held a set speech in his hand, the Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir had an embarassing delivery yesterday when he defended the Development fiasco. In the interpellations, Mr. G. I. Patil handed in a plain question, but Mr. Cowasji Jehangir jibbed at it as something far too abstruse:

Question: What is the amount of loss incurred on these chawls as calculated at cost price for all of them and the rent obtained from those that were rented till 1925?

Answer: The question is not understood.

A sorry case of defective understanding?

* * *

A professor was deep in his work when his wife called.

"Harry, baby has swallowed the ink. Whatever shall I do?"

"Write with a pencil", was the dreamy reply.

* * *

Here is an exciting telegram, possibly a fib, from a correspondent at Barsi:—

The leader of the bar Mr. . . . . aged 60, was struck on his way to court by a Maratha with a broom on his left cheek. This was done at 12 noon in the public street. The matter was brought to the notice of the District Dy. Collector who happened to be here. The "leader" presented himself in the soiled condition before that officer. etc. etc."

The charm of the message lies in the introductory head-lines: "Non-Brahmin Triumph". "Pleader struck with broom."

WAYFARER.

Notes of the Day.

"Ineffective and Illogical."

In a stimulating article entitled the "Walk Out", in "The People" the Swarajists policy is heartily approved by Lala Lajpat Rai. As regards the Independents he says that as they were not prepared to adopt either of two courses, viz., to reject the Budget as a whole or to discuss the demands and then reject the Finance Bill, they "could not reasonably ask the Swarajists to support them in their ineffective, illogical and half-hearted procedure." The Lalaji reiterates the view which he has held all along that the Budget demands should be discussed on merits, but when the Finance Bill comes up for voting, it should be rejected as a protest against the constitutional impotency of the Legislature. The Independents, however, under the halting and hesitating lead of Mr. Jinnah, who has recently questioned the soundness of the doctrine "grievances before supply" persist in making themselves ridiculous all over the country by their patient submission to repeated bureaucratic snubs in the Assembly.

The Contrast.

We wish it were more generally recognised by the leaders of public opinion in this Presidency that in the provision of medical relief and expenditure on public health we are faring worse than Provinces considered backward in all these respects. In Bombay only 3 per cent is spent out of the total revenues on medical relief and the very meagre proportion of 2 per cent. is allocated to public health. More than 6 per cent. of our revenues goes, however, for the maintenance of the All-India Services. In Bihar and Orissa things are being done certainly better than in Bombay. Since 1920-21 grants have been made for the cost of construction of new dispensaries in rural areas. 14 lacs have been distributed during the last five years for the purpose of providing each police station with at least one dispensary. 119 new dispensaries have been already constructed and the Education Minister intends to hurry up with the remaining programme of having ready 174 new ones. This year more than 3 lacs have been earmarked for the purpose. In Bihar and Orissa the State has given aid to a large number of Ayurvedic and Tibbi institutions. What a contrast to our own Minister's efforts!

Culpable Neglect.

The step-motherly manner in which the Government of India promote the cause of education in this country was emphasised by Moulvi Mohammed Yakub in the Assembly on Monday. It is the business of the Central Government to promote particularly the cause of higher education and the Delhi, Aligarh and Benares Universities have a right to expect that when the Budget is showing a good surplus, their demands should be met far more satisfactorily. As regards Delhi, we suppose this youngest creation for the promoting of higher learning is at present in bad odour with the Delhi Olympians because it refused recently to bow down to bureaucratic interference. To Aligarh, the Government of India have nothing but sweet words of future help to offer. To the Hindu University of Benares, which is now in debt to the extent of twenty-two lakhs, a larger measure of financial generosity would have been most welcome. But the Government of India have given the Benares demands also a cold douche. Such is the vast gulf between verbal sympathy and practical help.

A Lament from Idar.

The authorities in Idar state evidently do not believe much in education. They must be afraid of the danger of unsettling the minds of youth. No other explanation is possible regarding the gross neglect of educational facilities in an area of 1669 square miles with a population of 2,26,358 persons, who, according to the latest Administration Report of the State, were provided with schools at the rate of one boys' school for every 25 villages and one girls' school for every 300 villages. There are 1174 villages in the State, and 1130 villages have no schools at all. Of those which have, there are some in which educational facilities are certainly not very stimulating to the cause of educational progress. The visitor's book of the primary school at Bhiloda contains the following illuminating remarks from a distinguished visitor: "The Head Master was away. The Assistant Master was marking the register. The boys were clamouring. The Head master gets Rs. 20 per month after 27 years' service. The Assistant gets Rs. 10 per month". They are not extravagant about teacher's salaries in Idar.

Astonishing Hostility.

There are three Anglo-Vernacular schools in the whole State but as regards the Kadiadra A. V. School its progress has been obstructed by the astonishing hostility of the State authorities to the presence of the pioneer worker to whose selfless service is due the working of this educational institution, Mr. Chhaganlal Surajram Thaker. He has been prohibited from entering the limits of the Idar State because some busybodies in Idar, who have influence with the State authorities, suspect that "he is trying to cause discontent" amongst the State subjects. Why does the Administration of Idar not have the courage of proceeding against him in open court and allowing him to put up his own defence instead of ruining a school by this exhibition of autocratic resentment against a social worker?

SMOOTH-SAILING FOR MR. COWASJI.

COUNCIL VOTES RECLAMATION GRANT.

A WHITEWASHING STATEMENT.

MINORITY RECOMMENDATIONS NOT ACCEPTED.

The Bombay Legislative Council resumed its sitting on Tuesday, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola presiding.

The debate on Mr. Noor Mahomed's motion to reduce by Rs. 50 lakhs the total demand of Rs. 2,02,90,000 for the Lloyd Barrage in Sind was continued. The Chief Engineer, Mr. C. S. Harrison made a lengthy speech opposing the motion and said it was not a fact that good land in Sind was sold for Rs. 60 per acre; it was sold for as much as Rs. 400 per acre, he said.

OFFICIAL DEFENCE.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said, the principles which were settled long ago were being reopened now after a great deal of money was spent. The mover now wanted to know whether the Barrage was a protective or productive work! The Sindhis wanted the project and they were keen on it. After spending crores of rupees they were bringing forward these questions. If they were doubtful about it, they ought not to have sanctioned the scheme at all. Government had puchased about 20,000 acres of land at prices ranging from Rs. 1,000 downwards and land could not be bought in Sind at Rs. 60 to Rs. 40 per acre.

Was it now proposed that Government should construct a feeder canal and allow the zamindars to draw free water without any check on them, and without paying for it? But Government could not accept that proposition. About huge building schemes, he said, they had only built those bungalows which were absolutely necessary for administrative purposes, and which would be used throughout.

The motion was rejected and the total demand of Rs. 2,19,27,000 was granted.

The Council then adjourned for lunch.

MR. COWASJI JEHANGIR'S STATEMENT

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir then made a demand for Rs. 67,28,000 for the Bombay Development Department. He said:—

In rising to make a demand of Rs. 67,28,000 for the Bombay Development Department for the year 1926-27, I propose, Mr. President, to make a longer statement than is usual on such occasions; and my only excuse is that I believe Hon. Members would like to be in complete possession of all the facts as are known to Government. I intend to confine my remarks mainly to the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme which is at present absorbing our attention.

Members of this Hon. House have now before them the second *ad interim* report of the Advisory Committee dealing with the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme, and there will be general agreement that it does not make very pleasant reading. Government have no desire to evade their responsibilities in this matter, but I feel that serious opinion will support the view that the important question before us is how best to deal with the situation which has arisen so as to minimise the loss as far as it is possible to do so, and thus decrease the burden that is threatened to be placed on the public of Bombay and of the Presidency.

The main point, which emerges from the report, is that the output of the dredging plant has so far been very much below that for which it was designed, and that unless better results can be obtained, the cost of the whole work will be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 11 crores, as against Rs. 7 crores which is the sanctioned project estimate; and on this basis the Committee foresee a substantial loss on the scheme. I will return to the report and to the recommendations contained in it at a later stage of my remarks. I desire in the first instance to emphasize the fact that it is in regard to the dredging only that our estimates have gone wrong. I will then trace the history of the dredging operations since they commenced and indicate the various steps taken by Government in this connection.

SAVING ON SEA WALL.

A comparative statement has been supplied to all Hon. Members showing on the one hand the provision against each of the main works heads of the sanctioned project estimate, and on the other the cost which it is now estimated will be incurred against each head. It will be seen that 18 items refer to works unconnected with dredging, and 3 to dredged filling. The total provision in the sanctioned project estimate against the 18 items unconnected with dredging amounts to Rs. 4,88,48,599, whilst the present estimated cost of these items, eleven of which have been completed, is Rs. 4,52,87,525, representing a saving of Rs. 35,61,074. The item on which the largest saving has been effected is the sea wall on rubble mound. The sanctioned provision for this amounts to Rs. 78,14,526 and it is now estimated that the work will be completed for Rs. 58,11,733, a saving of over Rs. 20 lakhs, 90 per cent. of the work has been finished and paid for. The mass concrete wall at Colaba, that is the first 2,000 feet which is built directly on the reef, instead of on a rubble mound, has been completed for Rs. 7,61,988, against the provision of Rs. 10,02,432, a saving of Rs. 2.40 lakhs. On the whole of the sea wall, therefore, there will be a saving of Rs. 22.40 lakhs. There is also a saving of Rs. 16.61 lakhs on account of the abandonment of some of the cross walls which it was originally intended to construct. On other items there are small savings and small excesses, with the result, which I have already stated, that there will be a saving of Rs. 35.61 lakhs on these 18 items.

DEFICIENCY OF OUTPUT.

When we come to the three items concerned with the dredging filling, the story is a different one. Dredging plant, the sanctioned provision for which was Rs. 1,34,04,860 is now estimated to cost Rs. 1,62,47,737, an excess of Rs. 28,42,877 due to the provision of additional plant for dredging in Back Bay. Laying shore pipes, estimated to cost Rs. 3,89,249 will now cost Rs. 1,75,510, a saving of Rs. 2,13,739 as fewer pipe lines will be required across Colaba in view of the dredging in Back Bay. The third item is dredged filling, that is the working of the dredging plant, salaries, wages, fuel, oil, stores, etc. The sanctioned provision for this item is Rs. 82,03,125 based on the specified output of the plant whereas at last year's rate of output, the cost is now estimated at Rs. 3,10,22,985, an excess of Rs. 2,28,19,860. In the sanctioned project estimate the cost of dredged filling was calculated on an annual expenditure of Rs. 15,58,000 on working the plant. The actual expenditure is Rs. 14,40,000 per annum. But in spite of lower annual working expenses, the total cost of dredging will be more, because these expenses will have to be incurred over a much longer period than would have been the case if the specified output of the plant has been obtained. The extension of the time necessary to complete the work, owing to the deficiency of the output of the dredging plant, will also be responsible for an increase in the total cost of the annual charges on account of establishment and maintenance.

I have dealt with this question of the estimates at some length in order to show clearly that it is partly owing to the cost of additional dredging plant, but to a far greater extent on account of the deficiency of the output that our forecasts have gone wrong. On all work we anticipate a saving, and as the works have either been completed or have so far advanced that accurate data of cost are available, there is no reason to suppose that our expectation will not be fulfilled.

HISTORY OF DREDGING.

I will now turn to the history of the dredging. The work was started on the 8th December, 1923, but the first season was one of continual interruption owing largely to the fact that the anchors supplied by the makers for securing the pipe line were not sufficiently heavy to hold the line in position in the strong tides off the shore at Colaba. The staff, moreover, were new to the work, the plant was new, and many minor details were found to require adjustment or correction. The actual results of the first season's working which were very disappointing were communicated to Messrs. Meik and Buchanan on the 4th July, 1924, as soon as the filling was measured, and their attention was drawn to the fact that the cost of dredged filling, if based on the season's working, would be considerably in excess of 5 annas per square yard which was the cost based on Sir George Buchanan's estimate of output of the dredging plant. In reply the firm stated that they were assured by the makers of the plant that given an ample supply of material, there was nothing to prevent the dredger doing 2,000 cubic yards per hour, and that if that output could be achieved, and the dredger worked double shift, the cost would be reduced proportionately. Sir George Buchanan arrived in Bombay at the end of October, 1924 and, after studying the whole situation with the officers on the spot, submitted a report dated 15th December, 1924, which dealt fully with the question of dredging, with special reference to the output of the plant he said: "The Sir George Lloyd" and "Colaba" were designed to discharge 2,000 cubic yards of soft clay per hour through 10,000 feet of 42 inch pipes. Last season the material actually dealt with was not soft clay, but silt and stiff clay, with some sandstones, which although much better than soft clay from the point of view of suitable material for reclamation is heavier and more difficult to pass through the Pipe line. Until considerably more work has been done it is impossible to say of what the bulk of the material to be dredged will consist, but I think it is safe to assume that we shall not get the full output of 2,000 cubic yards per hour, and that fact must be faced. If we get two-thirds of the total output we shall be doing well, but naturally the time required to complete the work and the cost of pumping will be increased." In summarising his conclusions he stated: "Owing to the curtailment of the area in the harbour, it is necessary to go to Back Bay for a portion of the material and the proposal now is to take 14 1/2 million cubic yards from the harbour and 13 million cubic yards from Back Bay. It is improbable that, with the class of material now being taken from the harbour, the "Sir George Lloyd" will do her continued out-

(Continued on page 8.)

ATTEMPT AT SPLIT.

MISCHIEVOUS PROPAGANDA.

ALLEGED COMPROMISE IN SOUTH AERICA.

(From Mr. C. F. Andrews.)

CAPE TOWN, March 15.

Mr. Polak cables that "The Times," London, publishes a telegram, indicating that "probably the whole matter is being postponed pending fuller negociations. Among other possibilities, the message suggests a compromise may be sought on the basis of recognition the rights of the Colonial-born at the cost of the sacrifice of the rights of the India-born by arranging repatriation on large scale.

This telegram of "The Times" is entirely mischievous and false. It is attempting a split among the Indian community here. No evidence will be given of this character. These base attempts to divide us only unite us the more firmly.

INDIA'S "TERRORIST ORGANISATIONS."

QESTION IN COMMONS.

LONDON March 15.

Mr. Thurtle asked whether the Government of India had proof of the existence in India of political societies seeking to advance their objects by criminal methods, and what were the names of the principal societies.

Lord Winterton referred to what he had said about the existence of terrorist organisations in the papers presented to Parliament in 1921 and 1925, with regard to *inter alia*, the Cawnpore conspiracy case. He was not prepared to specify by name those organisations which were considered to be principal offenders.

CURRENCY COMMISSION REPORT.

Replying to Mr. Wardlaw Milne, Lord Winterton said he was not in a position to say when the report of the Indian Currency Commission would be available for publication.—Reuter's Special.

BURMANS AND ENLISTMENT.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Wardlaw Milne drew attention to the Burman commissioned officers' evidence before the Skeen Committee, and asked whether the Government of India intended to promote and encourage the inclusion of educated Burmans in the enlistment for the Burman Rifles.

Lord Winterton replied that Burmans could compete for commissions in the Indian Army on the same footing with Indians. The question of enlistment would appear to be outside the scope of the Skeen Committee.

Mr. Wardlaw Milne pointed out that the Committee had already dealt with the matter.

Lord Winterton replied 'yes' but the Committee had not reported, and until the report was received he did not think, as far as the Committee was concerned, any useful purpose would be served by his speaking.

REDUCED TO MINIMUM.

BRITISH TROOPS IN INDIA.

LONDON, March 15.

In the House of Commons, to-day, in the course of a reply to the debate on the Army Estimates, Sir Laming Worthington Evans said he could not say that demands on the British Army from India had been stabilized. That was one of his difficulties. He had one cavalry regiment put upon the vote for men this year who were not upon the same vote last year, and while he had to maintain an Army which, among other objects, had the protection of India, yet India was not under the same absolute obligation to maintain the given number of British troops upon her vote. So he was always at the risk of having further expenditure put upon these votes. He could only say that he believed that the British troops in India were reduced at present to the minimum and there was no great risk of further troops being placed on the army votes in Britain by return from India.—Reuter.

PILGRIMS TO MECCA AND MEDINA.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR SAFETY.

LONDON March 15.

In the House of Commons to-day, Commander Kenworthy asked whether there was a British representative at Mecca or Medina, and what steps were being taken to safeguard the interests of the King's Moslem subjects on pilgrimage to these holy places.

Mr. Locker-Lampson answered the first part of the question in the negative. He said Government was constantly having friendly communication through the Acting British Agent at Jeddah with the Hedjaz authorities who were reported to be making suitable arrangements to safeguard the interests of pilgrims.

Commander Kenworthy asked as to what was meant by the Hedjaz authorities.

Mr. Locker-Lampson said the authorities in districts now under the control of Ibn Saud.—Reuter.

LAHORE'S ADDRESS TO LORD IRWIN

LAHORE, March 15.

The Lahore Municipality has resolved to present an address of welcome to Lord Irwin on the occasion of his visit to Lahore next month.

ARMY ESTIMATES

£ 2, 000, 000 REDUCTION.

FORMATION OF MECHANICALISED FORCE

LONDON March 15.

In the House of Commons introducing the Army Estimates amounting to £42,500,00 which is reduction by £2,000,000, Sir Laming Worthington Evans pointed out that expenditure in 1921 was over 486,000,000. In order to arrive at a net total of £42,500,000 he assumed that we would receive contribution towards the cost of the troops stationed at various Colonies which had hitherto not contributed or made an inadequate contribution.

He declared that the Army was becoming more and more efficient. The War Office had decided to form a small mechanicalised force of all arms at one of our big training stations for experimental service, and would not attempt any large production of mechanical vehicles until they were certain they had evolved the required type. We were already ahead of all other nations in mechanicalisation; therefore, there was no justification for an uneconomic haste.

The Army Council had decided that in the senior ranks, officers of marked ability should receive accelerated promotion. Promotion above the rank of Major should be by rigid selection increasing in severity as the higher ranks were reached.—Reuter.

POWERS' THREAT.

ORDER FOR REMOVING MINES.

LONDON, March 15.

Peking.—The Legations of the Protocol Powers have instructed their Naval Commanders at Tientsin to notify the port authorities at Taku that unless within three days mines were removed from the channel and interference with shipping ceased they reserve the right to take the necessary action themselves. Sterner action was originally proposed, but there was some divergence of opinion between the Legations The British Legation expressed the opinion that a lenient policy would be advisable unless foreign lives were actually threatened.—Reuter.

PROTOCOL POWERS' DEMANDS.

LONDON, March 15

Replying to questions in the House of Commons, Mr. Locker Lampson outlined the situation arising out of the action of the Chinese Nationalist Commander of Ports at Taku in closing the Peiho river, and said that full effect had not yet been given to the demands of the Protocol Powers in the matter. Government were consulting His Majesty's Minister with regard to the situation.—Reuter.

DINNER TO LORD IRWIN.

LONDON, March 15.

Lord Birkenhead gave a dinner to Lord Irwin in the House of Commons. A score of guests were present. The proceedings were private.—Reuter.

SLUMP IN BELGIAN FRANC.

LONDON, March 15.

The French and Belgian francs in London to-day closed, respectively, at 134.75 and 116.87. The Belgian francs had previously slumped to 121.50 after having been steady at about 107 for year. The market is puzzled at the slump which is attributed to the cessation of the Belgian Government's support as a result of a hitch in the negotiations in London and New York for the advance of credits to Belgium.—Reuter's Special.

CABLE ITEMS.

The House of Commons passed on Monday, the second reading of the Imperial War Graves Endowments Fund Bill. The Fund will consist of five millions sterling of which the United Kingdom will contribute 81 per cent. and various Dominions the balance.

In the Association Cup sixth-round replay, Bolton beat the Nottingham Forest by one goal to nil at Manchester.

In the League Football third division southern section, Merthyr lost to Charlton by one goal to nil.

A Perth message says:—The Australian Touring Team beat West Australia by an innings and 45 runs. West Australia made 282 runs (Fremantle contributing 87) and 97. Australia replied with 424 for 9, and declared. (Taylor making 148 and Ponsford 102).

Mr. F. T. Heiser, Chairman of the Rockfeller Foundation of America, is at present on a visit to Lahore.

(Continued from column 6.)

light-heartedness, allowed the Government to arrive, in a hole-and-corner manner, at what is virtually a final decision upon a matter calling for searching investiation by an independent Committee commanding the confidence of the public. The paper further says that Sir Leslie Wilson has flouted public opinion, accuses him of frivolous sophistry, and suggests that the people of the Presidency, by an expression of disappointment and anger, force the Government to appiont an independent Commission of Inquiry.

The same paper the previous day severely attack the Sukkur barrage scheme on the ground that the land which it is proposed to irrigate is unsuitable for cultivation. To-day it returns to the attack, and says that it is criminal folly to proceed with the scheme without further investigation.

The "Times of India" welcomes the decision, and says "it is quite possible that, now we have emerged from the depths of the slump, the ultimate figures will be better than is now apparent."

BACK BAY VANDALISM.

BOMBAY'S UNITED CONDEMNATION.

MR. NARIMAN EXPOSES DEVELOPMENT MUDDLE.

GOOD CASE FOR IMPEACHMENT.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and Swaraj Sabha, a public lecture was delivered by Mr. K. F. Nariman, M.L.C., on the "Development Muddle" on Tuesday evening at the Gaiety Theatre, Mr. M. R. Jayakar Bar-at-Law presiding.

The Chairman at the outset assured the audience that notwithstanding political differences on many points they were all united in their condemnation of their Government for turning the magnificent piece of Back Bay into a piece of vandalism. The three and a half crores of rupees of original estimates of the Development scheme had risen to eleven crores and it would hang heavily round the necks of the citizens of Bombay for nearly half a century who would have to pay for the muddle by way of taxes for generations to come. If he had the power, which he expected to get in a few years, he would stop the work entirely. The people of Bombay he said should bestir themselves and urge and insist on an independent enquiry to find out as to who sanctioned the expenditure for this gigantic scheme, who paid the money and by whose authority.

Mr. K. F. Nariman then said after very long deliberation and consideration he had come to the conclusion that instead of re-entering the Council he should place his case before a public meeting which was as good as or better than the Legislative Council since the meeting was called under the auspices of the Provincial Congress Committee. He, however, took that opportunity to explain that it was said in some newspapers that he was against the policy of walking out of the Council. He assured his audience that he was never against that policy but what he had suggested was to walk out after they had discussed the Reclamation Scheme. If he had any hope of getting his resolution passed by even a narrow majority he would have persuaded his colleagues to agree with his suggestion but as there was not the slightest chance to do so in view of the present strength of the Government he had decided to expose the folly and the fraud through the public meeting.

A PIECE OF COWARDICE.

Mr. Nariman then narrated at length how he had exposed the development scandal through the Public Press and his attitude was characterised as hostile by the Government and replies to his questions in the Council were given by Government in a non-committal way. He had therefore, to introduce a resolution about two years ago in the Council recommending the Government to appoint a committee of enquiry which in spite of the vigorous canvassing and contest by the Government was passed. The Government tried to frustrate the object of the resolution by instructing the Committee to confine the enquiry to the future of the scheme and no heed was paid to the demand for enquiry in regard to the past. The Government also appointed on the Committee Government members instead of non-official members placing Sir Lawless Hepper the Director of Development Department as its Chairman though properly speaking allegations of serious nature were advanced against his Department and he should have been the last person to preside over a Committee of inquiry against his own Department. In the Council while introducing his resolution he had openly charged Government with misappropriating public funds and the Director of Development Department described him as a "detestable creature" which the President had to ask him to withdraw. The Government, however, appointed the Enquiry Committee and though it was not non-official as was urged they all knew the result and the disclosures which it had made. The Committee, however, had no opportunity to enquire in regard to the contracts and tenders given and the manufacturers who supplied the articles and the list of the officers, etc. About two years ago when an attack was made on the qualifications of Sir George Buchanan, Sir Lawless Hepper characterised the attack as a piece of cowardice as the gentleman attacked was not present to defend himself. The same gentleman, viz., Sir George Buchanan was now attacked by the Committee presided over by Sir Lawless Hepper on whom the blame was thrown and he wanted to know now whether it was not a piece of cowardice to attack him in his absence.

Mr. Nariman then asked who appointed Sir George Buchanan who was responsible for this bungle? The Back Bay Reclamation Scheme he said, was not a new one As far as 1911 Messrs. Tata and Sons had contemplated the same scheme and consulted the best experts on reclamation, viz., Messrs Jacob and Davis who in their report stated that it would do more harm than good, that the scheme was unnecessary and fantastic and the Government estimates were in the highest degree impossible and improbable. This document, Mr. Nariman said, was in the hands of the Government before launching the scheme and if they had consulted Messrs. Jacob and Davis they would have advised otherwise. Strange, to say, however, that Mr. Cowasji Jehangir and Major Hepper at that time had condemned the same scheme which they were espousing now. The former said he was against the scheme while the latter said before reclaiming the sea their attention should be diverted to the Development of Salsette.

GOOD CASE FOR IMPEACRMENT.

Mr. Nariman, therefore, submitted that the persons concerned in the bungle should be publicly impeached and Prosecuted under the Government of India Act which stated that the officers entrusted with the expenditure of money should expend it with prudence and vigilance as if they were dealing with their own private money. The expenditure of Back Bay Scheme was incurred without any regard being paid to vigilance or prudence, and Sir George Buchanan was appointed before the scheme was sanctioned and therefore he thought it was a good case for impeachment.

Referring to the appointment of Sir George Buchanan, Mr. Nariman said no advertisement was given in any newspaper nor any application invited for the post. Sir George Buchanan was appointed by Sir George Lloyd on his own initiative without enquiring into his qualifications although if applications were invited many first class men would have come forward from different parts of the world. Yet the commission given to Sir George Buchanan for the trouble of visiting India to have a look at the works once a year come to nearly Rs. 12,000 a month. Before his appointment on the Development Department he was a port officer at Basra (laughter) and when he (Mr. Nariman) asked in the Council whether it was a fact that Sir George Buchanan's name was removed from the list of Association of Engineers he was given the laconic answer that the Government had no information. The Committee of Enquiry therefore should enquire as to why Sir George Buchanan was appointed, why public advertisement was not given, why his appointment was sanctioned beforehand and why his Commission was made non-votable till the attention of Government was drawn to it when it was explained that it was through an error.

THE DREDGER SCANDAL.

Mr. Nariman then referred to the purchase of the stores and said the dredgers 'Kalu' and 'George Lloyd' had failed in their work. The former belonged to the Port Trust and it was stated about it 11 years ago by Messrs. Jacob and Davis that it would not last long. The latter could not dredge though the Governor of its namesake dredged away a large part of the wealth of the City. These two dredgers cost nearly a crore and a half of rupees and the commission came to several lacs of rupees for recommending these two useless articles. In spite of all this, as far as last year, the Bombay Legislative Council were assured that the work of the Development Department was going on smoothly according to the programme. There was a bungling then in regard to indenting wrong sets of pipes which cost the Department Rs. 5 lacs and though it remained in scrap heap at Matunga Government assured the Council that no loss over that transaction has occurred.

He then gave instances of appointments on the works and said men getting hardly Rs. 400 were given Rs. 2,000 per month, some European engineers who were not satisfied even with these fat salaries turned out contractors to whom contracts were given on higher rates than others while one man who was employed on high salary turned out to be an ex-policeman of Scotland. (Laughter.)

Mr. Nariman, therefore, appealed to the citizens not to rest for a day till their demand for an enquiry was conceded.

The Chairman in his concluding remarks urged the citizens to hold a private enquiry if they failed to get a satisfactory reply from the Government.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

LLOYD'S FOLLY.

INDIAN PRESS STRICTURES.

The "Morning Post" (London) published in mail week the following cable dated February 23, from its Bombay correspondent:—

A lively debate is likely in the Bombay Legislative Council on the decision of the Government to proceed with the completion of a portion of the Back Bay reclamation scheme, which the Special Committee recommends. Non-official members are understood to favour complete stoppage of the work pending further investigation.

The Indian Press this morning severely criticises the decision. The "Bombay Chronicle" says that the Governor, with amazing

(Continued in column 4.)

SHAM REFORMS.

SEEKING COUNTRY'S MANDATE.

BENGAL SWARAJISTS WALK OUT.

CALCUTTA, March 15.

In the Bengal Council to-day, Mr. J. N. Sen-Gupta asked for permission to make a statement.

The President: May I enquire under what section of our rules and standing orders you want to make a statement?

Sen Gupta:—Having regard to the attitude that our Party takes in regard to the whole of business during the life time of this Council I thought you would be pleased to give me facilities to make a statement now as a special case.

The President:—I understand you want to offer an explanation on behalf of your Party. In that case, I think the House will permit Mr. Sen Gupta to make a short statement and I hope it would not contain controversial matter.

MR. SEN GUPTA'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Sen Gupa then made the following statement: "You are perhaps aware that in pursuance of the policy laid down by the Indian National Congress at CawnPore and reconsidered and reiterated by the All India Congress Committee at Delhi, all members of the Council belonging to the Swarajya Party will withdraw from the House to-day. Two years ago, we came into this Council with the intention of either putting an end to the pretence of Government that they carry on administration with the consent of people, or so mending the system of Government as to be in accordance with the declared wishes of the people of India, as expressed by the Indian National Congress. Altsough, we have not succeeded in accomplishing the letter object, we have certainly succeeded in destroying dyarchy. To-day, no one can doubt that Government is carried on by the agents of the Indian Civil Service without even the semblance of consent of the People. Let no one think for a moment that we regret the step that we have taken. On the contrary, we rejoice that our policy is justified and is the only one that we can follow in the circumstances in which the people of this country are placed. Our policy is based on the principle that tyranny, open and frank, is sooner destroyed than tyranny clothed with hypocrisy.

SHAM REFORMS.

But apart from foaring off the mask from the face of the bureaucracy and showing the vicious character of this system of Government in its nakedness, we have tried to voice the demands of the country and bring into prominence in the Legislature the unrealised political rights of the people. But what has been the attitude of Government towards these demands? We asked for the repeal of repressive laws. The reply of Government was the promulgation of an Ordinance. We asked for the release of political prisoners. The reply was again arrests and detention of two members of this Council and nearly 200 young men of Bengal without charge and without trial.

Even a moderate resolution brought forward by the Independent members of this House supporting the transfer of more subjects from the Reserved to the Transferred Department, although carried with an overwhelming majority, was ignored by Government. Two months before his death that farsighted statesman Deshbandhu Chittranjan Das, than, whom India never had a greater or a more stubborn fighter made the noble gesture of peace at Faridpur only to be spurned by the Power that be; but perhaps is just as well that Government refuses to listen to our reasonable demands. Perhaps it is necessary for the speedy attainment of freedom of our country that Government should proceed in its career of imprisonment and detention of public men and workers without charge and without trial and attempt to tighten its grip on the nation more relentlessly and ruthlessly so that the nation may feel evermore the absolute necessity of immediately putting an end to a system of Government under which such things are possible.

GOING OUT TO SEEK MANDATE.

We go out to the country to seek her approval of the policy that we have so far followed in this Council. We go out to the country to seek her mandate on our future policy. We go out to the country to gather strength and inspiration. We go out to the country with full faith. That our countrymen will not only approve of the policy that we have so far followed in this Council, but will also strengthen our hands so that the great disadvantage of being in a minority will be a thing of the past. I do not want to peep into the future or anticipate coming events. But even if on our coming back in larger numbers and with added strength in 1927 we find the bureaucracy still unrelenting, still obdurate, still irresponsive, to the national desire, then sir I have no doubt that the nation will not hesitate to employ other, but more effective though quite legitimate weapons as the last resource of a disarmed down-trodden and oppressed people. I beg leave of you now sir on behalf of myself and the members of the Party to withdraw from this House."—A. P.

After the Swarajist members had walked out of the Council Hall demands for grants were discussed in a thin house. Discussion was dull and short. Only a few motions for the reduction of grants were moved as majority of motions fell through owing to absence of movers. In three hours demands for land revenue, excise, stamps and forests were granted with nominal cuts. When demand of Rs. 2,377,000 for expenditure under excise was made Mr. E. Villiers, representing European constituency, moved for its reduction by one rupee as censure of Government policy. He considered system rotten and pointed to the criminal apathy of Government in the handling of the situation which led to enormous increase of revenue on an admitted vice.

Professor S. C. Mukerjee representing the Indian Christian community said excise policy of Government was not the policy of the people of India who wanted total prohibition.

Mr. F. E. James said that pressure from within and outside the Council had been put upon Government to diminish consumption of liquor but it had not sufficiently materialised.

Replying on behalf of Government Mr. G. S Dutt said so long the house did not pass resolution urging prohibition Government was not justified in coercing one section of the community to meet the moral feeling of another section. So far as the general policy of Government was concerned it could hardly be called one of drift or characterised as unsympathetic.

The motion for reduction by one rupee was carried.

The Council adjourned till to-morrow.

SMOOTH-SAILING FOR MR. COWASJI.

(Continued from page 7.)

put of 5 million cubic yards per annum. The total quality to be dredged is 14 145,-600 cubic yards and the time required may be put at say, 6 years. If the "Kalu" and a new booster worked simultaneously with the "Sir George Lloyd" the whole of the reclamation should be completed in 6 years from the present time." Prior to Sir George Buchanan's departure early in January, 1925, I had several interviews with him in connection with the unsatisfactory output of the dredging plant. Sir George Buchanan pointed out that during the first season's working the dredging operations were largely of an experimental nature, the plant was new; the staff largely untrained: and many initial difficulties had to be overcome. He strongly deprecated framing estimates or forming conclusions on those figures: and anticipated that the results of the season 1924-25 would be much better. From the above it will be seen that Sir George Buchanan was by no means pessimistic. He was the expert adviser of Government who had recommended that the filling should be done by suction dredging. As he assured Government that the dredgers had not had a fair trial and that better results would be obtained during the next working season, Government came to the conclusion that no definite deductions could be drawn from first year's working of the dredger. As the working season 1924-25 advanced, however, but before the actual figures were known, our Engineers came to the conclusion that the results were unlikely to be more favourable than those of the first season, and Messrs. Meik and Buchanan were informed on the 1st May, 1925, and asked to consult the makers of the dredging plant, and submit proposals for improving the output to a point more nearly approximating to that specified in the contract. The firm stated in their reply, dated 25th May, 1925, that neither they nor the markers of the plant were able to understand the reason why the output of the plant should be so low, and suggested that the most important factor was that the dredging was not worked on a system of payment by result, and emphasised that on a work of this description it was of vital importance to offer an incentive to the men employed. They promised a further reply after discussion with the Deputy Chief Engineer, Dredging who was in England on short leave. Subsequently, in their letter of 23rd July, 1925, they reiterated their recommendation that an incentive should be given to the men working the dredgers in the form of bonus on output. Their recommendation has been accepted for the present working season, but the men have not been able to earn any bonus up to now. The figures of actual dredging results for the season 1924-25 were given by the Chief Engineer on the 13th July, 1925; they were submitted to Government on 18th July, and communicated to the Sub-Committee on the 21st July. The figures were sent by the Chief Engineer to Messrs. Meik and Buchanan direct on 17th July. Government gave the matter their most serious consideration and decided that they must await the report of the Advisory Committee, and that in the meantime a strong representation should be made to Messrs. Meik and Buchanan with regard to the very unsatisfactory results disclosed. The letter to Messrs. Meik and Buchanan stated the figures of dredging results for last season and continued: "I am desired to emphasise the very unsatisfactory nature of these figures, and to state that Government view with great dissatisfaction the slow progress of the work, which threatens most seriously to prejudice the financial prospects of the scheme. Government undertook the reclamation on the recommendation of Sir George Buchanan contained in his report of September, 1919, the essential feature of the proposals being the capacity of the dredger to reclaim the area at the rate of 2,000 cubic yards per hour. It is obvious that an output of only 20 per cent. of that specified in the contract must greatly increase the time for completion, and the cost of the work. If dredging alone is carried out, at the rate obtained last season, it is now estimated that the work cannot be completed until the year 1943, and that the cost excluding interest charges, will amount to Rs. 11 crores. On this basis, the cost of filling by the "Sir George Lloyd" and "Cojaba" including interest and depreciation on the plant, works out to Rs. 10 per 100 cubic feet, against the corresponding figure of Rs. 6 14/6 per 100 cubic ft. which is the estimated cost of dry earth filling, at the rate of six trains per day, including interests and depreciation on rolling stock.

SUCTION DREDGING—A FAILURE

So far, therefore, the method of reclamation by suction dredging has proved a failure, and if anything like a reasonable price could be obtained for the plant, it would probably pay to abandon dredging altogether. Even at equal rates the balance of advantage would appear to be much in favour or dry filling for the following reasons:—

(a) Dry filling saves loss of time in drying out and forms a more solid foundation for buildings, roads and sewers, etc.,

(b) Reclamation by dry filling can be completed to finished level an acre at a time if necessary, and the land put on the market as the demand arises;

(c) The cost of plant is far less and it can be readily disposed of in India when no longer required.

Government are considering the advisability of supplementing the dredging by dry filling in order to reduce the time required for the completion of the work and so relieve the scheme, to some extent, of the heavy burden of interest charges. But, as the prospects of obtaining a reasonable price for the dredging plant appear to be remote, they are of opinion that no effect should be spared to obtain, at the earliest possible moment, a very substantial increase on the present output.

In the circumstances I am to say that Government call on you, as the Engineers for the scheme to take the necessary steps without delay. They desire that Sir George Buchanan should come to Bombay as soon as possible, and they suggest that you should also arrange for the presence of a representative of the makers of the plant. I am to add that in the opinion of Government, Sir George Buchanan should be prepared to stay in Bombay for a sufficient time to enable it to be definitely decided whether the dredger is, or is not capable of doing the work it was designed to carry out."

SIR G. BUCHANAN ASKED TO COME TO BOMBAY.

On the same day a telegram was sent to Messrs. Meik and Buchanan desiring that Sir George Buchanan should come to Bombay as soon as possible, and suggesting that the firm should also arrange for the presence of a representative of the dredging plant. No reply being received a second telegram was despatched on 10th September, 1925, enquiring when Sir George Buchanan was expected to arrive in Bombay. The answer was that Sir George Buchanan was returning to England from Australia under medical advice, and would be at Colombo on 17th September. Telegrams were accordingly sent to Colombo urging Sir George Buchanan to come direct to Bombay, to which he replied that he was unable to do so as he was advised to proceed to England at once to consult specialists about his health. It was subsequently intimated by his firm that, owing to illness, Sir George Buchanan would not be able to visit Bombay at all this working season, and acting on legal advice Government, on 4th December, 1925, gave notice to Messrs. Meik and Buchanan terminating their agreement with Government with effect from the 31st December, 1925. Government have little reason for satisfaction with the advice given by Sir George Buchanan during the inception of this project or with the firm's interpretation of their responsibilities under the agreement as Engineers to the Secretary of State in carrying out the scheme.

I believe that Government will have the general support of this Council in the action they have taken.

SIR G. BUCHANAN'S TERMS

At this stage it will be useful for the Hon. Members to know in what capacity Government employed Sir George Buchanan in March, 1921. The agreement states that the firm are to act as the Engineers to the Secretary of State in carrying out the said scheme and in the construction and execution of all works connected therewith until their final completion. They were at all times to assist and advise the Government of Bombay in all matters relating to the execution of the works and were to supervise the same and undertake and perform all works and duties devolving upon Engineers of large works. Sir George Buchanan had to devote the greater part of his time to this particular work and had to visit Bombay every year and remain in Bombay for such period during the working season as he or the Government of Bombay may consider necessary, and he had also to make additional visits if found necessary in the opinion of the Government of Bombay. The agreement further provides that a Resident Engineer and a Deputy Resident Engineer should be nominated by the firm to carry out the details of the work in accordance with their instructions.

Writing in July, 1922, the firm stated as follows:—

"We are afraid that there exists some misapprehension as to the relationship between the Chief Engineer and ourselves. . . " "The Chief Engineer has in his project estimate report called us the Consulting Engineers in which case he as the Chief Engineer would only consult us when he felt disposed to do so." "We interpret our agreement to mean that we are the actual responsible Engineers."

I am afraid that this recital has taken up a considerable time, but I think it is only right that the House should be fully acquainted with the stages by which the present position has been reached. I will, Mr. President, now refer to the quotation in the minority report of a speech made by myself in this Honourable House on the 10th March, 1924, in which I stated that the land when first ready for sale would cost Rs. 28 a square yard. That statement was made when the dredging had just practically commenced and there was not the slightest indication that the dredgers would fail in any way. On the other hand, we had some indication that there would be a saving under several important heads and that that belief was well founded is proved by the figures I have quoted today.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

I will now return to the report of the Advisory Committee, and the recommendations which that report contains. I think it will be readily admitted that the Members of the Committee both the Majority and the Minority have dealt with this very difficult problem with great care and industry. The statements, prepared by the sub-committee offer a simple and convenient form in which the varying conditions of cost and recoupment can be compared, whilst at the same time allowing for the incidence of interest charges. I understand that there is no difference of opinion as to the form or manner of presenting the results, the difference lies in the conclusions which should be drawn from them. There are three main recomendations firstly; that the work should be closed down at once, entailing a certain loss of Rs. 488 lakhs: secondly, that block 8 only should be completed, and that the remainder of the scheme should be definitely abandoned; and, thirdly, which is the recommendation of the majority, that blocks 1, 2 and 8 should be completed, and that the completion of the remainder of the project should be considered when dredging in block 8 is approaching completion.

MINORITY'S RECOMMENDATIONS NOT ACCEPTED.

I take it that the House will agree that the proposal to abandon the scheme immediately cannot be seriously considered, if it can be shown that the loss can be substantially reduced by continuing the work to some intermediate stage. I am not now considering the completion of the whole project, as this must be a matter for decision later. The minority of the Advisory Committee have given no figures in support of their recommendations that block 8 only should be completed; but these have since been prepared on the basis of the statements attached to the report, which show that this would result in a certain loss of Rs. 388 lakhs, a result better by Rs. 1 crore than immediate closing down. When we comes to the proposal to complete blocks 1, 2 and 8, we are faced at once with the uncertainty as to the conditions of sale of land in blocks 1 and 2 to the public from 1930 onwards. The Committee have realised this difficulty and have worked out comparative forecasts on an optimistic and on a pessimistic basis, on the assumption that the actual results will be somewhere between the two. In the first case they assume the sale of the 3,66,000 square yards of land available at Rs. 80 per square yard in 6 years, and in the second at Rs. 60 per square yard in 18 years. In the first case the loss is reduced to Rs 281.78 lakhs, and in the second to Rs. 369.14 lakhs. It would therefore appear that the balance of advantage is in favour of the completion of blocks 1, 2 and 8, and a further argument may be put forward to support this recommendation. If the scheme is abandoned immediately, or if block 8 only is completed, the public stand to gain nothing by the certain loss that will be sustained. If blocks 1, 2 and 8 are completed the loss will almost certainly be reduced, and may be very substantially reduced, whilst it Government in the future accept the provisional lay-out of the reclamation the public will secure in return for the loss incurred, a recreation ground in block 1 of 54 acres in extent and a portion of the projected promenade and marine drive which will be one mile in length and cover 1,17,000 square yards. After a careful consideration of the report, Government have decided that the reclamation of block 8 should be continued. That the "Kalu" should continue to dredge material into blocks 1 and 2 until the end of the season, that is until about the middle of May. After the results of the present season's working are known, the question should be further considered in connection with the possibilities of the more extended use of dry filling either as additional to or in substitution of, dredged filling in blocks 1 and 2. In this connection Government intend shortly to call for tenders for a large contract for earth filling on inclusive terms, and it is hoped that it may be possible to receive the tenders by the middle of May. By that time or soon after the actual results of dredged filling for the current year will be available and it will be possible using the method employed by the Committee to compare the relative advantages of dredged filling, dry and dredged filling combined, or dry filling alone.

Government intend also at once to appoint a small Committee of local Engineers, as recommended in the majority report, to check the estimates for the completion of blocks 1, 2 and 8 on which statements 1 and 2 attached to the report are based. The Committee will consist of Messrs. W. N Wilson, U. N. Variak, Arbuthnot and Mistry.

PROSPECTS OF DREDGING.

At this stage I should perhaps say something about the prospects of dredging during the current season. The material being obtained from the harbour is partly stiff heavy clay and partly fine silt. It is the presence of the former which is said to be responsible for the low output of the dredging plant. During the first two seasons the fine silt, which forms a considerable proportion of the total, was largely lost, as it was carried away, by the rush of water through the voids in the rubble wall. This was brought to the notice of Sir George Buchanan, but his designs provided no means of stopping this loss, and he did not appear to consider any modification necessary. As last working season advanced, however, the Director, in consultation with the Engineers, came to the conclusion that something must be done to prevent this wastage and he accordingly asked for and obtained the sanction of Government to utilise the available rolling stock in running moorum into block 8 as soon as the trains could be released from the carriage of stone for the construction of the sea wall. In May, 1925, therefore, the construction of a heavy sealing bank of moorum inside the sea wall, was commenced and the work was completed in September, 1925. As a result during the current season the dredging in block 8 has been carried out under quite different conditions, since the filling is being pumped into what is practically a watertight enclosure. Our Engineers are naturally reticent after the failure of previous estimates to forecast the effect which this measure will produce, but whilst there is no reason to suppose that a larger quantity of material will be dredged from the harbour than last year, there is already evidence to warrant the belief that a very much larger proportion will be retained in the area to be reclaimed. A similar procedure has been adopted in the case of block 1. The results will be known by the end of May or in June, and this will enable comparisons to be made between dredged filling under the best conditions which we can contrive with dry filling. If the measures adopted this season, to which I have referred produce the results which our Engineers anticipate, the dredging into block 8 will be completed in the season 1926-27, that is one year earlier than anticipated by the Sub-Committee.

SIR A. GIBB'S REPORT.

Taking advantage of the presence in India of a distinguished Engineer, Sir Alexander Gibb, Government sought his advice. His report has been received and was published for general information. It confirms the decision of Government that block 8 should be carried out to completion as proposed by the Special Advisory Committee. He is of opinion that blocks 1 and 2 can be more economically filled up by dry filling. The report at present has been referred back to him for further elucidation both with regard to his engineering proposals and his figures. In the meantime, Government propose to take steps to ascertain at what rate earth filling could be carried out on a larger scale by contract, as this will have an important bearing on the proposals for the completion of blocks 1 and 2.

I have now only to emphasise that the Advisory Committee have based their calculations on an output of 520 cubic yards per hour for the "Sir George Lloyd" and 400 cubic yards for the "Kalu." These figures are calculated on last year's actuals with an allowance of 15 per cent. for improvement. Any increase on these figures which the current year's results may show will have the effect of altering the financial prospects for the better, and whilst it is a prudent policy to assume a possible loss of Rs. 3 crores at present value on the project at this stage, it by no means follows that a deficit to the full extent of this amount will eventually be incurred.

DEPARTMENT'S ACTIVITY.

Mr. President, I will now refer very shortly to the activities of the Development Department as a whole. The total budget estimates for works for the year 1924-25 was Rs. 2,77,99,000. The revised figure and the actuals for the same year were Rs 218.76 lkhs and Rs. 157.91 lakhs. There is a drop of Rs. 120.08 lakhs between budget provision and actuals. The budget provision and the revised figure for 1925-26 were Rs. 146.69 lakhs and Rs. 122.53 lakhs. The budget provision for next year is Rs 69,02,000, that is a drop of Rs. 77.67 lakhs between the budget provision of the current year and the next year. If we compare the actuals of 1924-25 with the budget provision for the next year, we find there is a drop of Rs. 88.89 lakhs. I think these figures will give some indication of the curtailment of the activities of the Department during and since the year 1924-25.

Government laid down the policy that there should be no further development of land and no new expenditure on works unless there was a demand for land. This policy has been strictly followed, while at the same time Government have considerably decreased their responsibilities by denotifying 7,371 acres of land and proposed denotifying about another 3,000 acres. The cost of the establishment in the Department is also considerably decreased which is clearly explained in a note circulated to all Honourable Members. The programme of constructing about 16,000 one-room tenements will be completed during the current year and according to the policy decided by Government, no further provision for works has been made in next year's budget. All the tenements are now fitted with nahanis and windows and the principal criticisms on the design have thus been met. The accommodation offered is now exceeding good of its kind.

Honourable Members might perhaps like to have up to date figures for sales of land in suburban residential areas. On the west coast, plots at Chapel Road are practically sold out, while at Khar both sales of land and building operations have been brisk and applicants are now waiting to make applications for plots in the yet undeveloped area nearer the sea. The Danda scheme requires opening up by the extension of a Municipal Road and this will be done next year. At Ghatkopar there has been no sale, but at Chembur a Co-operative Society is bringing in settlers. In all 5 residential schemes out of a total area of 8 1/4 lakhs of square yards in plots situated on roads actually made, 45 per cent have been sold off and even in the present depressed state of the land market a large amount of emigration to the suburbs is taking place.

SPECIAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

The Special Advisory Committee is examining all schemes both residential and industrial. I am informed that reports have been drafted and there will now be not much delay before they are submitted to Government. All these reports will be placed before the Honourable House for their information and consideration.

Many well-known citizens of Bombay have through representative institutions expressed the opinion that an independent committee should be appointed with the object of fixing responsibility for the inception and execution in the earlier stages of the Back Bay Reclamation Project. The question of an independent enquiry is, to my knowledge, under the consideration of the Government of India and the Secretary of State; but I am afraid some time must necessarily elapse before a decision can be arrived at as the Secretary of State has not yet had time to consider the question in all its bearings.

DREDGERS' FAILURE.

Mr. G. B. Pradhan moved the omission of Rs. 1,50,000 for pipes for dredging plant. He had asked some particulars of the plant, and no information had been given him. He wanted to know who gave the name of the makers, who recommended the dredgers, and who purchased them. He wanted to know whether Meik and Buchanan were responsible for them. Knowing them to be failures even last year Government had paid the engineers about Rs. 98,000 in consulting fees, although the Council was now informed that the contract was now terminated. The dredger was purchased from William Symonds and Company of Renfrew, and it was purchased in spite of the fact that the dredger supplied by them to the Port Trust had proved to be a failure. Even now they had purchased pipes worth Rs. 1,50,000; he thought Government ought not to pay a single pice, and should go to a civil court rather. The dredging plant had cost them 160 lakhs as against the estimate of 132 lakhs. If murum filling was cheaper why were they using the dredger at all. He knew it was absolutely useless to make this motion, because the Council was powerless.

WHO ORDERED THE DREDGER.

Mr. Lalji Naranji said the order for the dredger was not given by the department after it was formed, but by the Government before its formation. Mr. Cowasji was occupying his present place through the efforts of the nation and not by his own, and, therefore, he was responsible to the public, and yet he had failed to place the full information before the House. Although Government knew all the facts they had not informed the Council of them. Three years ago the speaker had said in the Council that the same dredger could be bought 40 per cent. cheaper, and the Council was informed that an American firm had quoted and that the order was not given to it. The purchase of the dredger was not only a mystery, but it was a scandal, and Government should assure the House and the public that there was nothing about it. But the speaker feared there was something underneath the whole thing, and the dredger which ought to have cost them 124 lakhs had actually cost them 162 lakhs. Had Government consulted their own engineers, or the Director of Development at the time of purchase? Whom had the Government consulted at the time of the purchase of this scandalous dredger. As a result of this the price of filling had increased to Rs. 10 as against Rs. 6.14 for dry filling. Where was the wisdom in continuing the use of the dredger, instead of dry filling and what was the mystery about it which had lost them three crores. Had Government given to the makers any data, or had they consulted the Port Trust who had purchased a dredger from the same makers? Could the Director of Development, who was paid Rs 6,000 per month and a palatial bungalow, have not got all the information.

Sir Lawless Hepper who could not be heard, said they had not got information from the Port Trust about the working of the dredger.

Sir V. A. Dabholker supporting the motion said the whole cost of the development would have to be borne by the landlords of Bombay. Was it not better to stop working the dredger since it was proved to be a loss to work it. Even a layman would have stopped working it, since it was pumping in merely water without much mud in it. About the purchase of 'Kalu' he said it must have been a worn-out dredger when it was purchased from the Port Trust as it was working with them for many years. But 'Sir George Lloyd' was a failure ever since it started work.

Mr. H. A. Lalji pitied the Government, for they had placed an order for a crore worth of dredger and yet had not had a copy of the contract with them since 1919. That was the way the whole business was done.

Mr. A. N. Surve also supported the motion.

Mr. R. D Bell said if they proceeded cautiously, as they were advised, the interest charges would mount up, as every year's delay cost Government Rs. 14 lakhs in the way of interest. The order for the dredger was placed with the Director-General of Stores and he was responsible for the carrying out of it.

COUNCIL NOT CONSULTED.

Mr. G. B. Pradhan, replying, said they had no information whether all available data was collected from the Port Trust and communicated to the Secretary of State before placing the order. The order for the dredger was placed in May, 1920, while the scheme was sanctioned in October, 1920. No sanction of the Council was taken for the sum, although the reformed Council was there. The sanction was only taken in 1922; again post sanction was taken for the amount paid to the consulting engineers. The contract was signed in 1924, while the order was placed in 1920, May 7. No information was given to the Secretary of State about the failure of the dredger with the Port Trust.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said he had not gone into the past history of the department, although he was prepared to give them all available information. It was only 4 to 5 months ago that he came to know of the unsatisfactory working of the dredgers. About continuing to work the dredger, he said, they wanted to know the cheapest method of filling, and, therefore, the dredgers were working even now. The scheme was sanctioned a few months after the purchase of the order. Although the scheme was not sanctioned Government made the purchase with the money they had in their hands.

The motion was then put to vote and lost only 21 voting for and 29 against.

The Council then adjourned to 12 noon to-day.

Brooding over the Future!

When confronted with the first signs of declining physical powers, and brooding over the future with nothing but the memories of the past to enjoy, do not lose hope An epoch-making discovery has been made RADIOSAN is universally proclaimed Nature's own remedy for physical decay You are not doomed to impotence RADIOSAN rejuvenates, gives once again the full vigour of youth, vitality and health RADIOSAN makes new rich blood, rebuilding brain and body tissue, gives a new lease of life to the mental and physical forces of the entire human system Gradually but surely the powers of youth return, the process of decay ceases Age has no terrors for those who know

Radiosan

which is invaluable in the treatment of

Lost Vitality	Malnutrition	Anæmia
Jagged Nerves	Nervous Debility	Overwork
Neurasthenia	Mental Fatigue	Poor Blood
Brain Fag	Depression	Prostration

RADIOSAN is sold in two sizes The small size gives 10 days' treatment, and the large package a full course of 50 days' treatment Obtainable from most chemists

RADIOSAN, LTD., 81, Lamb's Conduit Street, London, W.C.1.

Read the full Story.

OF

Lloyd's Folly

DR

THE BACK BAY RECLAMATION SCHEME

BEING FULL REPRINT OF THE **DISSENTING REPORT** OF

Mr. MANU SUBEDAR

B.A., B.Sc., (Econ.) London Barrister-at-Law

TO BE HAD AT

BOMBAY CHRONICLE PRESS

Price Ans. **8** only.

or Mofussil Postage extra.

The opportunity to extend your Business will be afforded to you by

'SWARAJYA'

The most popular daily published both in English and Tamil (Vernacular). By advertising in it you will find a

"MARKET"

for your wares and manufactures in

'SOUTH INDIA'

including the Indian States Mysore, Travancore and Cochin

For Rates and Particulars please write to

Manager, Swarajya,

Broadway, Madras

BLACK HAIR-DYE.

It turns grey hair in 2 minutes of application into Black. No dye is like it and none will give you such satisfaction. R. U. Secretary of H. H. Nizam's Government writes from Hyderabad: "We used many hair-dyes, Indian and English but found yours the best of all. Re. 1 As. 4 for 1 ox; Rs. 3 As. 4 for 3 boxes. Postage extra. V. Bhaishankar J. Vaid, Shop No. 55 (B) Kandewadi, Bombay No. 4.

URAN VILLAGERS' PROTEST.

Photos by D. P. Hormusji.

Public meeting held at Uran to protest against the attitude of the Government in not providing a wharf at Mora Bunder. Mr. M. K. Patel, president, is seen addressing the meeting.

The wide stretch of slushy, muddy bank which passengers arriving by boat or launch at Uran have to cross over before they reach the wharf.

PROPOSED INDIAN NAVY.

A BASE IN ANDAMANS LIKELY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 15.

A correspondent writes in the "Englishman" on the Indian Naval Base. It is believed that it is likely that one of the Bases of the new Indian Navy will be in the Andaman Island when the Indian Navy is reorganised. Bombay with its dockyards now used by the Royal Indian Marine will become the headquarters of the naval administration. Ships of the Indian Navy, however, will not be stationed at Trincomali which is destined to serve as a subsidiary base to Singapore. For this reason it is stated that the Government is contemplating establishing a base for the Indian Navy on the west coast of the Andaman Islands, near Port Mouat How far this is true has not been ascertained, but those sponsoring the report point out that the stretch of the Bay of Bengal between Port Mouat and the small islands off the coastline affords a safe anchorage for ships even during the monsoons.

The recent visit of Sir Alexander Muddiman to the Andamans is said to have been undertaken with the object of exploring the possiblities of establishing a base for the Indian Navy there while studying at the same time local conditions generally in order to outline a scheme for the development of the island. If the report is substantially true the Andamans will in the future play an important part in Imperial Defence with a base for the Royal Navy at Singapore and a subsidiary base at Trincomali. The base in the Andamans will occupy a strategic position in the defence of India.

JAMIAT-UL ULEMA HIND CONFERENCE.

BAD PRINTING OF QURAN.

The Secretary of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema Hind Conference, Calcutta, wires as follows:—

The following are the two out of the various resolutions passed in the recent Jamiit-ul-Ulema Hind Conference:—

(1) This session of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema Hind Conference expresses its heart-felt sorrow to find disgraceful mistakes in the various publications of Quran and also at the inferior quality of the paper on which it is printed. Had it been on the part of a non-Muslim Press it would not have been surprising. But it is said to note that the Muslim Press as well is equally negligent in this matter. In the opinion of the Jamiat, it is essential that such an organised system be set up for the publication of Quran that there be no longer any apprehension of its being misprinted and of its being printed on inferior paper. So long as there is no such arrangement, all the Muslim presses are requested to disregard all ideas of business in publishing the Holy Book and be specially careful in its correct printing. It also advises the Muslims to satisfy themselves fully that the copy of Quran they purchase is correct.

(2) Having in view the changes that have occurred in connection with the establishment of peace in Hedjaz, the Conference suggests to the Muslims not to hesitate and waver about their journey for pilgrimage. But well-to-do persons must go for Haj and for paying a visit to Harmain-i-Sharifain. Thus in addition to the performance of their religious duty and earning heavenly rewards, the Baitullah and the prophet neighbours of benefited which benefits will be greatly be of. Those who are they the urgently i need face difficulties during their journey for Haj but also poor and not only themselves put the inhabitants of Hedjaz in difficulty, need not make up their minds for Haj-

POSTWAR SECRET DIPLOMACY.

ALLIES AND GERMAN COLONIAL AMBITIONS.

A writer in a Portuguese-Marathi journal, published in Goa throws interesting light on the self-aggrandising proctivities of certain European nations in respect of the Portuguese colonies in Africa. Politicians and papers in France and Germany have been for some time past criticising Portuguese administration in the colonies of Angola and Mozambique in Portuguese West and East Africa and condemning it as highly incompetent and unsatisfactory as the colonies have not yet developed under the Portuguese. The French journal "Temps" went to the extent of saying that the Portuguese have neither the capital nor the capacity and character necessary for successful colonization and that owing to the extravagance of their adinistration the colonies though fertile and full of possibilities are in debt. The paper has even urged the necessity of employing foreign capital and colonization in order properly to develop the provinces of Angola and Mozambique.

Only last year Germany had deputed a Dr. Robharbach to report on the conditions in Angola with a view to German colonization and the German doctor who has already submitted his report has expressed his opinion that the colony offers great possibilities to German settlers.

Like Germany, Italy, too, is interested in colonizing in Angola and a Prof. Dino Tarafi has published his report on the suitability of Angola as a prospective colony for Italians; he considers the platau of Bie as "an ideal place for Italian settlers."

The writer emphasizes that Germany has before her the problem of her growing population which at this moment is 37½ millions and is increasing at 20 per cent. every year and that England and France who shared her pre-war colonies as part of the legalised loot of the War are anxious that she satisfactorily solves the problem of surplus population. The 22nd Clause of the Treaty of Versailles, admission of Germany to the League of Nations membership and the recently ratified pact of Locarno are, to the mind of the writer, instruments in the hands of the Allies which could be successfully used in easing their conscience by accommodating the surplus population of Germany in the Portuguese colonies and at the same time making any immediate and inconvenient trouble for themselves impossible. If they rpoceed to do what they are contemplating, Portual, the writer suggests, would be unable to offer any resistance, especially if their aggression is backed by the League of Nations decision. This is the manner in which secret diplomacy, which the world was told during the War, was for ever to be given the go-by by the Allies, is seen at work among not only the Allies but also among the allies and their whilom "enemies."

JAINS' DISPUTE WITH PALITANA STATE.

AHMEDABAD, March 15.

A deputation consisting of Sheth Ambalal Sarabhai, Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai, M.L.A. and other Jain leaders with Sir Chimanlal Setalvad as their counsel waited upon the agent to the Governor General at Rajkot in connection with the dispute between the Jain community and the Palitana State regarding the levy of pilgrim tax. They have received a copy of the application submitted by the Palitana State to the Agent to the Governor-General, and are now drafting a reply for submission to the Agent to the Governor General.—A. P.

At Dwarka, a great pilgrimage is being held from Monday, the 15th instant, to Monday the 12th prox. it being styled the holy Purshotam Mas (month), the most suitable and adequate days for bathing in the holy Gomtee and for giving alms.

ALL INDIA CANTONMENT'S CONFERENCE.

SESSION AT AMBALA.

The Hony. Secretary of the All-India Cantonments Association, Ambala wires as follows under date the 15th of March:—

The All-India Cantonments Conference had two prolonged sittings on 14th inst. and went through 43 resolutions, the most important of which were: the demand for separate representation in the Legislative Assembly, which right though recognised by Government was not satisfied so far. A protest against the unauthorised application of the House Accommodation Act to secure houses for Government employees having non-military duties, against distortion of section 23 of the Cantonments Act by executive instructions so far as to permanently debar the non-official Vice-President from presiding over meetings of the Cantonment Board against the interference of commands in the internal administration of the Cantonments, against the vexatious and illegal proceedings adopted by the Land Department to establish a government claim on the land held by landlords in the Cantonments without any case. The Conference deprecated Government's instructions reducing the non-official Vice-President to a nonentity and urged that the vice-presidents should be given definite powers to preside over meetings of the Cantonment Boards, to pass all bills and excercise executive and financial control over the Cantonment administration.

The Conference strongly urged (a) the abolition of the recently created land department which was unnecessary and was intended to provide billets to old cantonment magistrates (b) substitution of men of the old cantonment magistrates' cadre now working as advisers in different commands by civilians conversant with municipal administration. (c) increase of non-official srength in Cantonment Boards to three-fourths of the total strength in pursuance of the principle of local self-government as enumerated in the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms Scheme; (d) Immediate refund of large sums illegally spent from the Cantonment Fund on the conservancy of Indian troops during the last twelve years, (e) reservation of fifteen per cent of the revenue of every cantonment specially for free compulsory primary education (f) continued observance of the principle that names of ex-officio members be notified in the Provincial Gazette before they are eligible to sit on the cantonment boards: (g) to expidite Indianisation of the existing cadre of executive officers by the appointment of suitable non-military Indians after necessary training

The Conference regretted interference of the Southern Command with free construction of buildings in certain cantonments within its jurisdiction and urged the immediate withdrawal of the circular imposing restrictions on building applications. The Conference considered it unfair that after providing an official majority Governments should also give franchise to the military population in cantonments to enable them to further strengthen that majority by entering the boards through elections and urged the immediate cancellation of the franchise.

THE WEATHER

SIMLA, March 16.

The western egression has disappeared after causing early general rain in Upper Burma, Arakai Assam, and Orissa with local falls in Bagal.

A fresh disturbance from Persia is now affecting Frontir and has given local rain in Northeast Bachistan and hills of North-west Frontier Povince.

Chief amountare:—Myitkyana one inch, Monywa a half Mandalay and Dibrugarh three-quarters; Usagar one; Silchar three; Shillong one; Cirapunji two; Noakhali three-quarters; Imensingh one and a half; Hukitala one and Paradhinar a half.

The temperatu is low from Rajputana to Assam.

Forecast:—Decrase in North-east India and extention in treme north.

POONA LETTER.

UNIVERSITY DISCUSSIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Mar. 12.

Though two public meetings were held in the Shivaji Mandir under the Presidentship of Mr. L. J. Apte to consider the question of the Maharashtra University the question has not yet ceased to agitate the public mind in Poona. In the Deccan Sabha, three or four meetings were held of persons specially invited to discuss this question from all points of view, with a viwe to setting up a united demand for a university. These meetings were attended by more than 50 responsible persons including professors from various Colleges in Poona, and prominent citizens. The question of a Unitary Vs. Affiliating University was completely threshed out, all sides had had their fullest say, and it is expected that as a result of these deliberations, Poona public will succeed in putting forth a common demand.

A THIRD VIEW.

There is a class of graduates, however, in the city itself, which is not over enthusiastic over the proposal of setting up a new university in Poona. The feeling in that class is, that instead of spending lots of money in starting the new University the funds can be better utilized in establishing, say, a polytechnic Institute, which is a great desideratum in Maharashtra. Thus in all, in Poona, there are three schools of thought with respect to the new University. First is of those who want to have a teaching and affiliating university for all the Marathi speaking districts. The second school consists of those who want a unitary University for Poona, and the third who would rather have a big polytechnic Institute or an industrial University rather than an additional factory for the manufacture of arts graduates.

SHIVAJI ANNIVERSARY.

The Shivaji birth Anniversary was celebrated with great splendour and enthusiasm as usual in the last week. Athletic sports were held and many teams participated in the games. Three speeches were delivered in honour of the ceremony. The first was deliverd by Mr. Bhide Shastri on 'the times of Shivaji', the second was delivered by Mr. D. V. Ketkar on 'Mahrashtra Dharma', and the third was delivered by the eminent historical scholar, Mr. D. V. Apte. In educational institutions also like the Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya, the the Tilak Maha Vidyalaya, the day was observed as sacred, in one form or another.

THE SWARAJISTS' WALK-OUT

The resolutions of the A.I.C.C. and the Swarajists' walk-out from all Councils have been received here with mixed feelings. The Moderates frankly ridicule this policy; Responsive Co-operators have received the news with subdued feelings; while the No-changers are in high glee, that after an odyssey of two years and a half, the Swarajists had had to come back to their policy of boycott of Councils. However, it appears that some of the old no-changers are going to stand for the next general election and so far one name that of Mr. Pashanker, has been announced. From among the Responsive Co-operators Mr. Ladkat has also declared his candidature or the Bombay Council from Poona District. The report is thickly spreading that Mr. L. J. Apte, the President of the Municipality is going to contest the City seat.

In Maharashtra at least, generally speaking, the Responsive Co-operation Party and the Congress Party are coincident, and it is to be seen now responsible persons come out of this divided loyalty. The meeting of the Executive Committee of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee is to be held, it is said, on the 28th next, and this question of the next general election is likely to be discussed and settled

Mr. N. C. Kelkar wh presidenship of the Sabha to be held at go on account

READ

BOMBAY CHRONICLE

DAILY & SUNDAY

RETAIL PRICE

ONE ANNA only

The "Daily" and "Sunday" Editors of the "Bombay Chronicle" can be obtained from any of the following agents:—

AHMEDABAD.—Shah Surajmal Chunilal.
AHMEDNAGAR CAMP.—Messrs. A. J. D'Souza & Co.
AJMER.—Messrs. B. R. & Sons.
AKOLA.—Mr. P. K. Vaidya.
AMRAOTI.—Mr. M. S. Perkar.
BARODA.—Mr. M. C. Kothari.
BAGALKOT.—V. J. Parvatikar.
BANGALORE CITY.—Messrs. Krishna & Co.
BIJAPUR.—Mr. P. S. Apte.
BELGAUM.—Messrs. V. V. Brothers.
BHAVNAGAR.—Mr. Jethalal Kalianji Trivedi.
BHUSAWAL.—Mr. Govind Gajanan.
BHUSAWAL.—Messrs. Sequeira & Sons.
BROACH.—Mr. H. D. Gulamhussein.
CAWNPORE.—Mr. Dindayal Sharma.
DELHI.—Messrs. R. K. Bros.
DHARWAR.—Students' Own Book Depot.
DHOLA JN.—Mr. Dayaram Jivanram Bhatt.
DHULIA.—Mr. V. A. Killedar.
GADAG.—Mr. R. K. Asundi.
GODHRA.—Mr. Jaswantlal J. Pandya.
HUBLI.—Mr. A. M. Dalvi.
HYDERABAD SIND.—S. J. Co-operative Society.
HYDERABAD DN.—Mr. B. V. MutKanna
INDORE CITY.—Messrs. B. Warune & Co.
JALGAON.—Mr. Vishun Ganesh Bhave.
JAMNAGAR.—Mr. Jethalal P. Bhagat.
JHANSI.—Ganesh Prasad.
JODHPUR.—Mr. Kishora Lal.
JUBBULPUR.—R. D. Mehta and Co.
JUNAGADH.—Mr. Maganlal K. Parekh.
KARACHI CITY.—Mr. Hariram P. Chande.
KOLHAPUR.—Mr. B. T. Luktuke.
KARACHI CANTT.—Standard Book Stall.
KALYAN.—Mr. M. H. Varma.
KIRKEE.—Messrs. La Croix & Co.
LONAVLA.—Lonavla Co-operative Society.
MADRAS.—Th. L. Narasimharao.
MADRAS.—The Madras News Agency.
MAHABLESHWAR.—Mahableshwar Stores & Pharmacy.
MATHERAN.—Lord's Matheran Stores.
MHOW.—Mr. Hardayal Varma.
NAGPUR.—Mr. D. S. Marulkar.
NASIK.—Mr. B. K. Mithasagarkar.
PRANTEJ.—Mr Shah Ratilal Keshavlal.
POONA.—Messrs. La Croix & Co.
RAIPUR.—Mr. A. T. Bose.
RAJKOT CITY.—Messrs. Dave Vyas & Co.
RATNAGIRI.—Mr. D. G. Mukadam.
SANGLI.—Mr. S. A. Kulkarni.
SATARA.—Mr. G. K. Kanitkar.
SECUNDERABAD.—Mr. B. V. Muthanna
SURAT.—Mr. C. A. Kaji.
THANA.—Mr. Laxman R. Purohit.
WADHWAN.—Mr. Allibhoy Ebaimiya.
WARDHA.—Mr. M. B. Deshpande.
ALL THE RAILWAY STATION BOOK STALLS OF MESSRS. A. H. WHEELER & CO. AND MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAMS LTD.

The Only Child

How careful you are to see that he is warmly dressed, that he has regular meals.

Yet—and you cannot quite understand it—he is "not as strong as he should be," and he often falls ill.

School Children need VIROL

There is something missing. He needs "something extra."

He needs Virol, which is easily digested and is rich in vitamins and precious food substances that promote growth and development.

VIROL

40 million prescribed portions of VIROL were given in 3,000 Hospitals and Clinics last year because of its remarkable influence on growing tissues.

Virol Ltd., Hanger Lane, Ealing, London, W.5, England.

ASK for HADENSA
THE SURE PILE CURE
Rs. 2/4/- per tube large size.

WITHOUT KNIFE OR INJECTION

Asthma, Cataract, Diabetes, Impotency, Hysteria, Insanity, Gonorrhoea, Paralysis Sprue, Syphilia, Consumption, Nervous-Debility, Irregularities of mense, Leucorrhoea, etc., etc.

Dr. H. K. GHOSE, M.B. (Homoe.)
Homœopathic Physician,
64, Dadiseth Agiari Street, Kalbadevi Bombay No. 2.
Hours:—9 to 12 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m.

The "Ideal" for the home & travelling. Descriptive Catalogue FREE

ANNAPURNA COOKER

The new Model can Cook more Rice & Iddalys Large Stock can be seen at our Agents at BOMBAY.
G. S. RANADE & CO., GIRGAON.
ANNAPURNA COOKER CO
P. O. Basavangudi,
(Bangalore City.)

Karnik's AGUE Mixture
THE tried specific for Ague, Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price Annas FOURTEEN
KARNIK Depot—BOMBAY 4.
Karnik's AGUE Mixture

KING OF ALL TONICS.
NGA PROBHA
ar excellence, a medicine in out a healthy tone in the rves and for imparting weak this is a tonic of the first quality. om Gold, Makarad-richest and indige-Price Rs. 10 for
ji Keshabji,
oad, Calcutta.

FINANCE BILL

DEBATE IN ASSEMBLY

DEFENCE OF MILITARY BURDEN

DELHI, March 15.

In the Legislative Assembly to-day, Sir Basil Blackett moved the Conservation of Finance Bill. The attendance in the House at this stage was particularly poor. Sir Basil was the only occupant of the Government front bench while only thirty-one members were in the House. Sir Basil moved the consideration of the Bill without making any speech.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE INCREASING.

Mr. Rama Iyengar said that as during general discussion on the Budget he and his party colleagues could not make general observations he proposed to have a general discussion to-day. The President asked whether the absence of general discussion previously was due to conspiracy of silence or any other reason. (Laughter.) Mr. Rama Iyengar said it was true that his party did not propose to speak out on the first day, but their view was that they could take part in the discussion on the second day. He criticised the Budget in detail holding that it contained more surplus than the Finance Member had shown. He concentrated his attention particularly on the military budget and opined that the military estimates had already begun to go the wrong way instead of showing progressive reduction. He protested against the Commander-in-Chief's declaration that the reduction of military estimates to 50 crores was a pious hope. The Inchcape Committee had kept all contingencies in view in recommending that this estimate be brought down to 50 crores. The speaker examined the figures showing that instead of decreasing the army expenditure had begun to increase and he asked the Finance Member to fight for interests of the tax-payers.

Mr. Rama Iyengar had taken 40 minutes when the President reminded him of the desirability of observing some time-limit. Mr. Rama Iyengar held that he had the right to speak at any length. The President said that the member must keep in view that others also had to speak and should themselves observe some time-limit. The Chair was prepared to be indulgent, because members did not utilize the opportunity for general discussion previously. Mr. Ramchandra Rao stood for the principle of the general discussion of the administration on the motion for second reading of the Finance Bill. The President said he agreed with that view. Mr. Neogy pointed out that Sir Frederick Whyte had ruled that only general discussion of policy was permissible and that speakers could not go into minor details. Sir Basil Blackett joined in the appeal of the President asking members to limit their remarks.

Mr. Rama Iyengar, resuming, asked the Finance Member in view of the very sound financial position to agree at least to this that not more than five crores should go in any year for the reduction or avoidance of debt and that the surplus from realised surplus be used for non-recurring charges of the next year. He felt that the position was so satisfactory that it was a pity that there was no relief to the general tax-payer even from railways they were getting one crore of additional contribution.

GRIEVANCES OF AJMERE MERWARA

Mr. Harbilas Sarda pleaded for the redress of various grievances of Ajmere Merwara for the introduction of reformed Council and others. He acknowledged gratefully that a number of grievances had already been met, but others were still requiring attention.

Mr. Ahmed Ali Khan laid stress on the fact that Government had not fully realized their obligations to ryots and had practically done nothing to improve their lot. He asked for more information from Government as to their action in giving effect to the Sugar Committee's recommendations.

Dr. Macphail said although education was a transferred subject yet the Government of India had something to do with it still. He asked Government to spend more money on the inter-University Board.

Dr. Lohokare opposed the consideration of the Finance Bill on three grounds: first, the inattention to the demand of the nation on Reforms; secondly, excessive army expenditure; thirdly, unjust taxation. When the speaker referred to the first, the chair warned him against raising the debate on a constitutional issue again. Dr. Lohokare complained against the inadequate Indianisation of the army and opined that the safety ratio theory should not be always brought forward. He had not finished when the House rose for lunch.

After lunch Dr. Lohokare suggested variations in *ad valorem* duties according to exchange fluctuation. The Finance Bill had both good and bad provisions and he did not know whether to oppose the Bill or support it.

ATTACK ON IMPERIAL BANK.

Mr. B. Das regretted that owing to other important preoccupations Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas was not present to put forward the view of Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau. Mr. Das read the views expressed by the Chamber on the Budget. He felt that Bihar and Orissa did not have proper treatment under the Meston Settlement. He pressed that in the interests of the industrial prosperity of India they must have a State Bank in India in place of the Imperial Bank for the latter now was a commercial concern and was run by European Directors in the interests of vested interests and not in the interest of India's prosperity.

The Finance Member:—That is entirely untrue.

Mr. Das, continuing, stated that not only no Indian was found in the superior ranks in the Imperial Bank but the conditions of recruitment made it possible for Indians to secure appointments in the Imperial Bank.

Sir Basil Blackett:—The Hon. Member is making so many wild statements without foundation that I cannot but intervene to challenge them.

Colonel Gidney:—There are over 300 Indians in superior ranks.

Mr. Das maintained that for higher appointments European or American training in banking was required. That was why he suggested the annual training to five Indians in the branch of the Imperial Bank in London. Before the Imperial Bank was granted powers for the control of currency issue and reserve, Government should convert the Bank into a state bank. Then again the higher rate of interest had nullified the policy of protection. The Budget was a budget of surprises particularly in respect of the archaeological fund and the provision for and Agricultural Commission. He touched on a number of other subjects and as towards the peroration he referred to Mr. C. R. Das and Pandit Motilal's views, the President brought him to order as being irrelevant.

Mr. K. C. Neogy said that when in 1921 the Government of India of their own account agreed to include provisions about postal rates and salt tax etc. in their annual Finance Bill this was an important constitutional convention, but he now found that the use of the power of certification by the Governor-General had reduced this important convention to a mere formality.

SEPARATION OF RAILWAY FINANCE.

Mr. Neogy next complained that the policy of separation of Railway Finance was responsible for depriving the provinces of the full remission of contributions, for railway earnings were no being used for building up an unnecessarily large reserve.

Turning to the Post and Telegraphs department he complained that no less than sixty lakhs of rupees of interest charges had been shown in the revised estimate of this department or 1921-22 while this money had never been voted by the House. How did this gross irregularity happen? Moreover, if this was the commercialisation of accounts which the speaker did not accept, why did this amount of 60 lakhs appear in the postal account in 1924 when the commercialisation of accounts had not begun till 1925?

Mr. Neogy further recalled the speech of Sir Malcolm Hailey in 1922 insisting on every department paying its own way at that time. Sir Malcolm thought that the postal department was losing and was being fed by the telegraph department. On the other hand, it had now been found that the case was the reverse. There was a strong opinion in the country that the telegraph department was always given a favoured treatment compared with postal employees. (Hear, hear). He suggested a committee of the House to examine the system of post and telegraph accounts to ensure that the postal department was not made to pay for the benefit of the telegraph department.

CUSTOMS DUTY ON JUTE.

He further complained that the customs duty on jute was drawing other countries to find a cheaper substitute for the jute. If the jute trade was hit by this policy the poor Bengal agriculturist would suffer. He hoped that next year this duty would be reduced and Bengal be given relief in other directions as well. At this stage there were cries for the closure of debate which when put to vote was however defeated by eight to fourteen.

Government benches remained neutral.

EDUCATIONS INSTITUTIONS NEGLECTED.

Maulvi Mohammed Yakub felt indignant at the niggardly way the educational institutions under the Government of India had been treated. It was the most undignified way that Aligarh, Benares and Delhi universities were dealt with by the Finance Member. He laid stress on the claims of the Aligarh University which was badly in need of money for expansion in all directions. He also said the Benares University which was in debt to the extent of twenty-two lakhs needed money urgently.

Mr. Schamnad Sahib said that when there was so much surplus, taxation ought to be reduced and wasteful expenditure curtailed. He again referred to the question of the Andamans which could be developed at less expenditure. There was no scarcity of labour there. Why then expensive methods should be employed?

Seth Kasturbhai thanked on behalf of the textile industry the Viceroy, Sir Basil Blackett and the Assembly for the repeal of the cotton excise duty.

Sir Basil Blackett said the debate had been very diffuse. Critics of army estimates had not been altogtether just to Government's efforts to continuously reduced army expenditure. Mr. Rama Iyengar's figure had taken notice of only one aspect. The budget estimate for 1926-27 showed that Government's policy of progressive reduction was being followed. After the war Government had been conducting an enquiry regarding the method of keeping stores. He hoped that the enquiry would ensure a proper arrangement in the future. Colonel Gidney had obviously given them a summary of his representation to the Secretary of State. These were now the subject of a despatch by the Secretary of State, and the speaker could not give a final reply to-day. As regards prices while the general commodity index stood at 178 in January 1923 when the Inchcape Committee sat, it was 163 in December 1925, but in respect of food grains and forage the picture was quite the contrast for here prices to-day were slightly higher than in 1923, and as these two heads meant a large bill of army, this explained the Commander-in-Chief's assertion the other day.

THE MILITARY BURDEN.

The Finance Member assured that he was still aspiring to bring the military estimate down to 50 crores (applause). He did not say it would be reached next year or the year after but he did not keep it out of sight.

Continuing the Finance Member stated that Mr. Das's allegations about the Imperial Bank were baseless. The bank had made elaborate arrangements for the training of Indian officers. The requirement of previous European training did not apply to Indian candidates but to European recruits. There were 4,000 Indians on the waiting list. He admitted that Anglo-Indians till six months ago were not treated as Indians for the purposes of the Scheme but the bank's attention had been drawn to the fact that in the case of all Civil Services Anglo-Indians were treated as statutory natives of India.

The speaker assured Mr. Rama Iyengar that in all countries the asured surplus went for the reduction of debt.

The motion to consider the Finance Bill was then taken into consideration without dissent, and the House adjourned till to-morrow.—A.P.

To quickly get rid of RHEUMATISM

You cannot possibly choose a better remedy for your rheumatism than De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills, for these remove the *cause* of the trouble and thus effect a radical cure.

Another big advantage is that De Witt's Pills act so quickly. To-day you may be tortured and crippled by pain, but if you would take De Witt's Pills you would notice marked improvement in a few hours and in a few days all your aches and pains would disappear and your health and strength would be fully restored.

Ask your Chemist To-day for

De WITT'S

KIDNEY AND BLADDER

PILLS

The circular enclosed in every box gives full directions for the use of De Witt's Pills, and they may be taken with confidence and safety by men, women and children. *De Witt's Pills are never touched by hand and they contain no animal fats nor any harmful or habit-forming drugs.* Take them for *Scalding Pains, Rheumatism, Urinary Disorders, Backache, Bladder Trouble, Lumbago, Sciatica, or Painful Joints* and in every case they will give prompt relief and quickly effect a cure. Your nearest chemist sells De Witt's Pills and the moderate price places them within your easy reach. Ask for a box to-day.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SWARAJISTS AND INDEPENDENTS TO WALK OUT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MADRAS, Mar. 15.

At a joint meeting of the Swarajist and Independent members of the Madras Legislative Council held this evening at the Mahajana Sabha Hall under the presidency of Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Razu, leader of the opposition. It was resolved that the Swarajists and other Congressmen in the Madras Legislative Council do walk out of the Council to-morrow after question time without putting any supplementary questions themselves, and after their leader Mr. Narasimha Razu makes a statement explaining their position.

It is understood that about thirty members will walk out of the Council to-morrow.

THE WALK-OUT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, March 16.

In pursuance of the mandate issued by the All-India Congress Committe at its meeting held on the 6th instant at Delhi, and in accordance with the decision arrived at the joint meeting of Swarajists and Mahinabists held last evening, 24 Congressmen and Swarajists walked out of the Madras Legislative Council, to-day, after question time, and after Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Razu had made a statement, explaining the reasons for their withdrawal from the Council.

MEMORIAL TO MAULANA ABDUL BARI.

PROPOSED LITERARY SOCIETY.

LUCKNOW, March 15.

As a memorial to the late Maulana Abdul Bari of Feringimahal, some of his disciples and friends have decided to establish a literary society at Lucknow, with the object of publishing the writings of the Maulana, his biography, some rare theological works, now out of print, and a monthly magazine. Subscriptions totalling Rs. 16,000 have already been received on this account from some admirers of the late Maulana. Among others, H. H. the Nawab of Rampur has donated Rs. 5,000, the Raja of Jehangirabad Rs. 5,000 and the Raja of Nanpara Rs. 3,000.

MARWARI CONFERENCE.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, March 15.

Seth Atmaram Khemka, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Marwari Agarwal in his address mainly dwelt upon the spiritual aspect of the progress of the community. He expressed his personal opinion on the issues like education, marriage, purdah system, and others.

In the end he exhorted his audience to look more to the spiritual aspect of the issues.

Lala Lajpat Rai and Malviyaji enumerated many qualities of head and heart, of the President-elect, Seth Jamnalal and called him to accept the chair.

a "Close up"

Don't take risks with your complexion—use the utmost care in selecting your face cream. Choose Icilma Cream, the lightest, most ethereal face cream made. Rich, foamy, non-greasy, it is the perfect base for face powder.

Icilma Cream alone contains Icilma Water, a Natural Water from Algeria famous for its beautifying properties.

Icilma Cream

New and Beautiful Jar

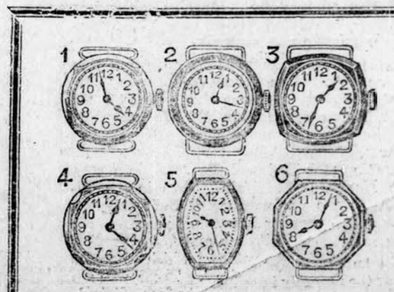
This new jar, of delicate frosted green, is artistically perfect. It was modelled by a Parisian Sculptor. A charming addition to the dressing table.

Icilma Cream has not been changed in any respect whatsoever. It is the same world-famous cream—so popular for the past quarter of a century.

I.C.19

DO YOU WANT BUSINESS?
Then ADVERTISE in
"AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA"
(ESTABLISHED 1868.)
LARGEST CIRCULATION AMONG INDIANS.
THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM
Has done its humble best for the country.
For rates Apply to the SECRETARY,
A. B. PATRIKA, Ltd.,
CALCUTTA.

Sweet as Spring
JABAKUSUM
The Hair Oil that makes Toilet Delightful



SALE! HALF PRICE!!
Original Price Rs. 14
Half Price Rs. 7
14 carat Rolled gold wrist watch guaranteed for three years. Best wrist watches with perfect mechanism. Any design, Any shape will be given at the half rate of Rs. 7. Every watch is supplied with superior silk strap free—write now—only a few. Write to: Swan House—P. B. 508 P. T. MADRAS.

Don't change your Dhobie
Get him to use
Colman's Starch
Linen lasts longer

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY FOR
PRESENTATION ARTICLES.

Manco-Silver Plate Cheese Dish Rs. 22.
JHAVERI BROTHERS & Co.,
Dealers in Jewellery, Silver and Electroplated Ware, Fancy Leather Goods, fitted suit and blouse cases, Gents and Ladies Dressing and Toilet Cases and all sorts of up-to-date fancy presentation novelties.
Opp. Crawford Market, Baria Mansions, BOMBAY 3.
APPLY FOR CATALOGUE.

AMBER TIPS
INDIA'S FINEST TEA

FREE Booklet on FREE
LEPROSY, LEUCODERMA, IMPOTENCY, Etc.,
By Mr. P. C. Mukerji B. C. E. M. Is. C. E. Vidyabhushan, (Late Resident Engineer Calcutta Corporation), formerly P. A. to Chief Engineer, Kashmir, during his tours and travels in the Himalayas and Tibet: published after 25 years' successful trials No failures; other Himalayan REMEDIES for DIABETES, all seminal and urinary troubles, Gleet, Strictures, Gravels and Stones, (no Operation—no Catheters). Apply with history to:—Mr. A. Banerjee, M. A., M. D., (Homeo) Secy. to the Medical Board, Himalayan Chemical Works,
106/1, Shambazar Street, CALCUTTA.

SHAKE OFF THAT FEVER!
You can't afford to be nursing a fever—you should stop it before it develops into danger.
HENRY'S Ague and Fever —Mixture— JVARA HARI
Known in India for fifty years as the surest, safest and most effective cure for Fevers. Keep a bottle handy.
It is a *Little's Oriental Balm Product*
(3.26)

ANNIHILATES ALL ACHES & PAINS

PORTUGUESE INDIA.

A POPULAR GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S RESIGNATION.

(From a Correspondent.)

When, some time ago, Sr. Mariano Martins, Governor-General of Portuguese India, sent in his resignation, the event provoked protests from all sides, even the Municipalities of Diu and Damaun joining in the movement with their sister Municipalities of Goa which represent the general public and even to-day when the news that the Government at Lisbon have declined to accept Sr. Martins' resignation has reassured people to some extent the position remains the same as before. It is, however, hoped that the Government in Portugal however reckless or lacking in foresight it may be, would not dare to oppose the wishes unanimously expressed by its colonies in India, especially at a moment when widespread discontent against the present Government exists not only in its colonies but in Portugal also.

A SELFLESS MAN.

Goa has been fortunate enough in having at the head of the administration, a selfless, reasonable and honest man in the present Governor-General, Sr. Martins. Very few men, indeed, could have been able to accept the task of managing the affairs of Goa, which were in a mess when Sir Martins became Governor. His optimism and hard work coupled with the spotless integrity of his character and zeal and the desire to serve his country and its proteges have made him extremely popular in Goa. It is notorious that Portugal and its Colonies are hopelessly mismanaged, financially, by the Portuguese bureaucracy and its representatives and though the Republic has already granted autonomy to its Colonies, the fiscal freedom, the latter in reality enjoy is about as much as what they enjoyed under the Portuguese Monarchy; and Goa has been no exception to this. Sr. Martins, therefore, well-equipped as he was with his previous experience of the office of Colonial Secretary, made up his mind to get Goa out of the financial muddle. He introduced various measures of retrenchment which, though generally welcomed, met with opposition from interested quarters in certain cases. A certain bill which was introduced by himself in the Legislative Council and unanimously passed there, and which curtailed expenditure incurred by the Pensions of military officers, and relieved the poor tax-payer to the extent of one lac of rupees a year, was not given the assent of the Government in Lisbon and Sr. Martins in protest sent in his resignation.

A CHAMPION OF POPULAR RIGHTS

Sr. Martins when he received the wire from the Colonial Secretary conveying disapproval of his proposal embodied in the bill, replied to it by saying that he could remain in the office only if the proposal was accepted. He also at once proceeded to cancel his schemes of taxation devised to meet the cost of administration. He assured the people that he had not had any moral right to impose any taxation on them so long as he could not induce the Government to consider their just demands. The example of Sr. Martins conduct is unparalleled in the history of Goa and in direct contrast to that of an average Governor or Governor-General in British India. It moreover explains how Sr. Martins made himself popular with every class or section of people in Goa.

PASSENGERS' AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Passengers' and Tariff Relief Association was held on Thursday the 4th instant at the Municipal Corporation Hall, Bombay, Mr. Fazal Ebrahim Rahimtoola was voted to the chair.

Minutes of the Executive Committee held on the 18th February were read and signed.

Applications from Rao Bahadur Ambashanker Uttamram Mulji and Arvind Narottam Girdhar regarding memberships were accepted and their names registered as members in the Association Book. Receipt and expenditure for the year 1924-1925 were passed. Notice from the General Traffic Manager, B.B. & C.I. Railway, Bombay, dated the 20th November 1925, regarding the reduction of the price of the platform tickets from two to one anna was noted with thanks.

A letter from the Agent, B.B. & C.I. Railway, No. WA/10.C.7, dated 14-12-25, regarding closing of the Dadar level crossing gates. The B.B. & C.I. Railway is to be thanked and correspondence to be filed.

Letter No. J. 1692, dated the 18th December 1925, from the Hon. Jt. Secretary to the President and members of the Executive Committee regarding closing of the Karachi Branch from 1-1-1926 was noted.

A letter from Mr. Lallubhai R. Parikh dated 19-12-25 regarding lights at level crossing No. 24 at Joeshwari, the Secretary was asked to make further enquiries into the matter and the party to be informed accordingly.

A letter from the General Traffic Manager B.B. & C.I. Railway, No. A 1211/09/33, dated 2-1-26, regarding Panchot Flag Station was considered. It was resolved that the letter to be noted and filed and Railway Company be thanked and the party to be informed accordingly.

A letter from Mr. Fattehchand Ruia dated 5-1-26 regarding certain inconveniences at Andheri Station was considered. The party to be informed that the Railway Company has already fulfilled the requirements, as desired.

An application dated 4-1-1926 for a Flag Station for Ratanpura between Bhalej and Umreth. This matter was adjourned to the next meeting.

Children Love
Robinson's "PATENT" Groats

Children are very fond of Robinson's Patent Groats, and it is so good for them too.
Every spoonful builds firm flesh and muscle and quickens their vital energy.
Robinson's Patent Groats is the old and yet new food for all growing children—known and used for years and years, and being used anew by more and more Mothers who are learning to appreciate its fine properties for giving health and strength. It is wonderful to see the results it gives. It is also a nourishing and easily digested food for invalids and the aged.
Buy a trial tin to-day and it will be the first of many that you will buy.
Robinson's "PATENT" GROATS

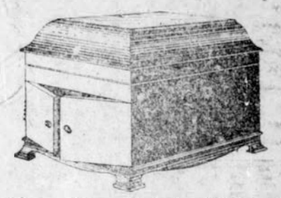
BUCHANAN'S
"BLACK & WHITE"
SCOTCH WHISKY

"BLACK & WHITE" has a world-wide reputation based on unvarying high quality.
SOLE AGENTS:—HERBERT, SON & Co., Ltd.
11-13, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SAVE
HEAVY INCOME TAX
Through ignorance of Income Tax Laws by consulting:—
Mr. BHAT
(*Specialist in Income tax line*)
who has had practical experience of the difficulties met with by Merchants in Bombay and Central Division.
BHAT AND NAGINDAS MANILAL
Bharatbhuvan, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Phone No. 24964.

The safest and most effective
TONIC OF THE DAY
REGD.
BIRJAYA RASAYANA
Combines the ancient Indian recipes with the Latest Discoveries of Modern Science.
It infuses new life and virility to the weak. Strongly recommended in cases of absence of vigour, Relaxation, Feebleness and premature senility.
For increasing the retentive power it stands unrivalled. Largely used by men of position and affluence. Prepared under personal supervision of Medical Practitioner.
Price—Ordy. Rs. 5 per phial, with musk Gold and Makaradwaja etc. Rs.10 per phial
LOCAL STIMULANT For Advanced Case, Rs. 5 per phial).
THE KRISHNA CHEMICAL WORKS,(B C.)
Post Box 11435, CALCUTTA.

PRIMAPHONE.
ELECTRIC MODEL.



Mahogany Oak or Walnut polished cabinet world renowned patent MOTO-PHONE electric Motor of Swiss Make, most reliable and perfect Direct Drive Electric motor in the world, working on all Currents and voltages without resistance and most economical in Current consumption, Full Swing nickel plated Tone-arm, Excelsior Soundbox Allwood floating Horn.
Model No. 225, Rs. 250.
Illustrated catalogue with full discription on request.
Sole Importers and Distributors.
BOMBAY PHONO GENERAL AGENCY
520-522, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

Baliwalla & Homi
BOMBAY.
279, Hornby Road (Opp. Whiteaway) & 219, Kalbadevi Road.
SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
Manufacturers of the
KRYPTOK, TORIC, CROOKES AND OTHER COMPLICATED OPHTHALMIC LENSES.
AWARDED SEVERAL GOLD MEDALS

HALF-WATT PHILIPS' LAMPS.
ELECTRIC
FANS
FIXTURES
ACCESSORIES
KETTLES, IRONS, ETC.
THE LONDON EASTERN & AMERICAN TRADING Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DISTRIBUTED GRATIS and POST FREE
BOYHOOD'S PERILS AND MANHOOD'S CURSE.
An invaluable guide and companion for the young and the old, man and woman, married and unmarried, to attain health pleasures of youth and long life. Must be read and re-read by everybody. BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS, BHAGALPUR.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

SPORTSMAN Cigarettes

Result of FEBRUARY Competition

First Prize of Rs. 500

has been awarded to

Miss ALICE GEORGE,

Head Assistant, V.-P. Claims Dept., General Post Office, CALCUTTA.

WINNING SENTENCE.

SOLOMON PROBABLY OFTEN REALISED THAT SPEECHLESS MOTHERS-IN-LAW ARE NOVELTIES

2nd Prize of Rs. 250 to:

FREDERICK ROMER, Esq.,

c/o Mackenzie Lyall & Co., 5, Mission Row, CALCUTTA.

3rd Prize of Rs. 125 to:

J. V. LYNCH, Esq.,

Cantonment Magistrate, Chakrata, U. P.

100 Prize-winners of 50 Sportsman Cigarettes each.

No. 38. **J. W. Linton**, c/o Postmaster, Khagole P. O., Dinapore R. S., E. I. Ry.; No. 39. **Alibhoy K. Panjwani**, G. P. O., Bombay; No. 81. **Staff Sgt. G. Upperton**,, Indian Army Service Corps, Supply Depot, Delhi; No. 87. **H. E. Augustin**, 14-1, Canal Street, Calcutta; No. 120. **C. C. Marley**, Port Commissioners Quarters, 8, Murlohur Ghat Street, Calcutta; No. 129. **W. H. Rodgers**, 3-1B, Mominpore Lane, Alipore, Calcutta; No. 130. **P. J. Fonseca**, Wireless Station, Peshawar; No. 167. **George Blake**, 76, Boundary Road, Meerut Cantonment; No. 184. **Miss Olive Strip**, Mohamed Building, Colaba, Bombay; No. 211. **Bertram Cahill**, Hotel Royal, Simla, Punjab; No. 225. **Mr. J. H. Nichol**, Lavella Park, Bangalore; No. 233. **Mr. R. Parkinson**, Thomason College, Roorkee, U. P., No. 251. **Herbert Catto**, No. 9, Assaye Buildings, Colaba, Bombay; No. 271. **Mrs. N. E. Nugent**, c/o Dr. N. E. Nugent, The Fort Hospital, Allahabad; No. 277. **E. A. Hughes**, 14, Warris Road, Lahore; No. 310. **Denis Cunliffe**, 17, Cantonment Road, Raisina, Delhi; No. 363. **M. J. Page**, Elgin Mills, Cawnpore; No. 367. **Thomas Eleazar**, 1, Latouche Road, Allahabad; No. 379. **E. S. Higher**, Forest Officer, Keonjhar State, P. O. Keonjhargarh, (Orissa); No. 404. **I. Cole Esq.**, Rookby, Secunderabad, (Deccan); No. 418. **Saibendra Kumar Bose, B.A.**, 66, Lakshmibazar, Dacca; No. 429. **Mrs. J. Stoutt**, Chakradharpur, B. N. Rly.; No. 430. **B. Bridgewater**, Shivrajpur, Panch Mahals, B. B. and C. I. Rly.; No. 479. **Miss Madge Rossiter**, c/o R. Lee Emery, 161-3, E. I. Rly. Quarters, Telkal Ghat, Howrah; No. 516. **Mr. P. Ledlie**, 18, Muir Road, Allahabad; No. 523. **Master John Campbell-Dickson**, c/o Mrs. H. Dickson, 109B, Park Street, Calcutta; No. 598. **R. W. Davies**, c/o Ralli Brothers, Karachi; No. 579. **V. H. Breen**, British Station Hospital, Quetta; No. 641. **Mrs. D. C. Webb**, A-1, Multan Road, Lahore; No. 689. **A. Leslie**, Press Correspondent, 30-A, Cantonment, Jubbulpore; No. 716. **Mrs. E. Rose**, 12, Camac Street, Calcutta; No. 721. **Mrs. S. Rolfe**, "Martyn Abbotts, Ootacamund, Nilgiris; No. 750. **Mr. T. E. Potts**, 3, Walker Lane, Langford Town, Bangalore; No. 769. **D. J. Young**, "Rhodadendron Cottage," Shillong; No. 790. **Rev. J. C. Chatterjee**, Principal, St. Stephen's High School, Delhi; No. 798. **Mr. P. Ledlie**, 18, Muir Road, Allahabad; No. 835. **Mr. F. J. Samways**, Hotel Metropole, Naini Tal, U. P.; No. 843. **R. H. Pierce**, Bungalow No. 45, Neemuch, C. I.; No. 862. **Mrs. C. Weaver**, Fountain College, Simla; No. 868. **Niranjan Das**, Jamalpur, Mymensingh District, Bengal; No. 885. **Miss F. E. A. Rose**, Standard Electric Co., Standard Buildings, Lucknow; No. 903. **John Hay Jahans**, Wisteria, Mussoorie, U. P.; No. 916. **Mrs. J. Master** 90, Asylum Road, North Yeravda, Poona; No. 945. **Mrs. M. Cooper**, 7, Wellington Lane, Calcutta; No. 948. **E. Davenport, Esq., B.A., L.T.**, Asst. Master, St. Joseph's College, Bangalore; No. 968, **S. G. Naravane**, Resident Mechanical Engineer, Tansa Completion Works, Santa Cruz, near Bombay; No. 1019. **Mrs. G. Monk**, 44, Main Road, Perambur, Madras; No. 1039. **S. S. Nickels**, 34, Ekbalpore Road, Kidderpore, Calcutta; No. 1046. **Eric Bibra**, c/o Cooke & Kelvey, Post Box No. 20, Calcutta; No. 1058. **Mrs. L. Rosina**, 10, Hardinge Road, Patna, E. I. Rly. No. 1091. **Mrs. N. C. Alley**, No. 5, Survey Party, Amalapuram, E. Godaveri District; No. 1102. **J. A. Durnan**, 31, Princes Road. Jamalpur, Monghyr District; No. 1112, **William Cowan Holburn**, 4, St. Marks Road, Bangalore; No. 1125. **A. K. Roy, L.M.S.**, Basirhat, 24-Perganas, Bengal; No. 1134. **Denis Cunliffe**, 17, Cantonment Road, Raisina, Delhi; No. 1158. **E. Phillippe**, 6, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta; No. 1204. **Miss Audrey Leslie**, 80A, Cantonments, Jubbulpore; No. 1213. **W. A. Gaussen**, Bhagwanpur Factory, Sitamarhi P. O., B. & N. W. Rly.; No. 1236. **Rfm. C. Landamore**, I. Coy. Rifle Brigade, Peshawar, N. W. F.; No. 1276. **L/c. G. Usher** No. 4114600, 1st Bn. The Cheshire Regiment, Victoria Barracks, Dinapore, B. & O.; No. 1301. **Mrs. H. Gilbert**, Chunducherra T. E., Chandpur Bagan P. O., S. Sylhet; No. 1313. **Miss M. D'Roche**, No. 6, Noor Ali Lane, Entally P. O., Calcutta; No. 1381. **B. S. Walker**, c/o Cafe Carlton, Secunderabad, Deccan; No. 1404. **Mrs. A. D. Mitchell**, 13, Buckingham Gardens, Perambur Barracks, P. O., Madras, No. 1434. **Dr. V. J. Lopez**, Alipuram Jail, Bellary; No. 1441. **Mrs. P. Rodrick**, c/o A. J. Rodrick Esq., E. A. C., Damoh, U. P.; No. 1459. **Bidhu Bhusan Bose**, 92, Kansaripara Road. Bhowanipore, Calcutta; No. 1462. **F. Parr**, Locklee, Harrington Road, Chetpat, Madras; No. 1473. **F. M. Trobridge**, Y.M.C.A., Queens Road, Allahabad; No. 1481. **Mrs. K. Goff**, c/o P. O. Goff, 286, Loco Cottage, Jhansi, G. I. P. Rly.; No. 1482. **S. Sgt. F. Sanford**, I.A.S.C., Supply Depot, Roorkee, U. P.; No. 1563. **Mr. E. J. Callow**, 2A, Havelock Road, Lucknow; No. 1553. **Mr. F. L. Watson**, 10, Hall Road, Richard Town, Bangalore; No. 1577. **W. J. Keating**, U. P. Police, Dehra Dun, U. P.; No. 1595. **Miss Marjorie Penfold**, 55, The Settlement, Chunar, U. P.; No. 1607. **W. H. Butler**, Govt. Telegraphs, Rawalpindi; No. 1613. **H. W. Alderson**, Hazaribagh; No. 1648. **Mrs. E. I. Fleming**, 170, Armoury Road, Bhusaval; No. 1654. **Alfred P. Bean**, Chelmsford College, Ghoor Gali, Punjab; No. 1670. **Pt. Shyam Lall**, Manager, The Criterion, 80, Hazratganj, Lucknow; No. 1691. **D. C. H. Dinshaw**, Royal Hotel, Lucknow; No. 1698. **S. A. Falloon**, c/o Postmaster, Asansol, E. I. Rly.; No. 1710. **Miss Gladys Chew**, 25, Prinsep Street, Calcutta; No. 1786. **Ernest Jack England**, 23, Dobson Road, Howrah; No. 1808. **E. D. C. Lester**, c/o C. A. Ball, Esq., Santa Cruz, near Bombay; No. 1935. **Capt. A. E. Powell**, St. Mauricos, Saharanpore, U. P.; No. 1945. **Lieut. H. Alexander**, c/o Postmaster, Rawalpindi; No. 1969. **Mrs. W. Wilson**, c/o L. A. Wilson, Controller B. N. Rly., Bilaspur; No. 1987. **Miss J. Brome**, 196-H, Marble Rocks Road, Gorakhpur, Jubbulpore; No. 2041. **F. H. Wilson**, Top Flat, Queens Court, 20, McLeod Street, Calcutta; No. 2177. **Pte. A. Sutcliffe**, No. 4524601, "C" Company, 2nd Bn. The West Yorkshire Regt. Wellesley Barracks, Mhow, C. P.; No. 2210. **D. S. Webb**, 35-1, Powder Works Road, Kirkee, Poona, G. I. P.; No. 2265. **J. W. Davids**, Majitha Castle, Victoria Road, Karachi; No. 2272. **James R. O'Neil**, De Lisle Road, Parel, Bombay; No. 2310. **Mrs. W. G. Lake**, No. 24, Royd Street, Calcutta; No. 2312. **Mrs. W. G. Lake**, No. 24, Royd Street, Calcutta; No. 2313. **Mrs. W. G. Lake**, No. 24, Royd Street, Calcutta; No. 2314. **Mrs. W. G. Lake**, No. 24, Royd Street, Calcutta; No. 2324. **R. J. Silveira**, P. O. Box No. 119, Karachi; No. 2355. **M. A. Sreenivasan**, Mysore Civil Service, Malleswaram, Bangalore.

Cut out along dotted line.

ENTRY FORM

Full Name .....

Address.....

.....

.....

Sentence to be written here.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Cut out along dotted line.

Two Paper Discs, embossed with the words "Sportsman Virginia Cigarettes" as packed in tins of Sportsman Cigarettes must be enclosed with each entry form. (11)

The Word for MARCH is **OGDENS**

Ask your dealer for an

ENTRY FORM

Re. 1 for 50

MADE IN ENGLAND.

THE IMPERIAL TOBACCO CO. OF INDIA, LTD, POST BOX 89, CALCUTTA.

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SORAB P KAPADIA, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. Acting Editor:—SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.